JPRS 77473

27 February 1981

... FBIS 40TH YEAR 1941-81 ...

East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 2100

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE
P. O. Box 2604
Washington, D. C. 20013

26 February 1981

NOTE FROM THE DIRECTOR, FBIS:

Forty years ago, the U.S. Government inaugurated a new service to monitor foreign public broadcasts. A few years later a similar group was established to exploit the foreign press. From the merger of these organizations evolved the present-day FBIS. Our constant goal throughout has been to provide our readers with rapid, accurate, and comprehensive reporting from the public media worldwide.

On behalf of all of us in FBIS I wish to express appreciation to our readers who have guided our efforts throughout the years.

JPRS 77473

27 February 1981

EAST EUROPE REPORT

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 2100

CONTENTS

ALBANIA

Construction Results, Future Projects Discussed
(Rahman Hanku Interview; BASHKIMI, 28 Dec 80) 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Metallurgy, Heavy Engineering Results Summarized
(Jiri Poslt; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, 12 Dec 80) 5

POLAND

Successful Development of Specialized Farms Discussed
(Jerzy Wisniowski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 30 Nov 80) 8

Farmers' Pensions Considered Inadequate
(Wanda Dudzik; DZIENNIK LUDOWY, 12 Dec 80) 11

Sugar Beet, Sugar Production Problems Analyzed
(Lech Scibor-Rylski; CHLOPSKA DROGA, 3 Dec 80) 14

ROMANIA

Impact of Energy Restrictions on Economy Growth Analyzed
(Emil Costin; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 16 Jan 81) 18

Modernization of Transportation, Telecommunications
(Vasile Bulucea Interview; ROMANIA LIBERA, 8, 9 Jan 81)... 24

Law on Worker Self-Management, Financial Self-Administration in Foreign Trade
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 24 Dec 80) 32

Law on Supplying Meat, Milk, Vegetables, Fruit to People
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, 24 Dec 80) 59

Response to Questions on New Agricultural Decree
(Ioan Herteg; SCINTEIA, 20 Jan 81) 56

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs
Fall Planting 58
Spring Planting 58
Unharvested Corn 58
Spring Planting in Kosovo 58
Auto Exports 59
Energy Plan for 1981 59
Steel Production 59

CONSTRUCTION RESULTS, FUTURE PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 28 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Rahman Hanku, Minister of Construction: "Good Results--A Basis for the Successful Fulfillment of the Tasks in the Future"]

[Text] Question: Comrade Minister, with which results are the construction workers concluding the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan?

Answer: The construction workers, under the leadership of the party, during 1980, the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, have struggled to implement the historic decisions of the Seventh Party Congress and the recent plenums of the Central Committee of the AWP.

Thus, by overcoming many obstacles and difficulties, in the struggle against the blockade and encirclement, the homeland was provided with dozens of important industrial and social projects, including the completion of the dam and other principal works of the Fierze hydroelectric power station, and the refractory bricks factory, projects which were sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists; the copper factory in Rehove, the Ballsh-Fier-Elbasan pipeline, the carboxyl-methyl-cellulose plant in Fier, the phosphate milling factory in Tepelene, some socio-cultural projects, thousands of apartments in the city and village, and so forth.

The letter of the leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, addressed to the construction workers of the "Light of the Party" hydroelectric power station, was for them and for all of us construction workers, of very great value and inspiration, and his recommendations further strengthened us so as to increase mobilization for the fulfillment of tasks, to see and feel with greater responsibility the task, to correctly implement it on time. Therefore, concrete tasks have been set for every working collective to better combat the shortcomings and to be better prepared for starting work on the new five-year plan.

Some construction enterprises, such as those of the metallurgical combine "Steel of the Party" in Elbasan and the ports in Durres, the construction enterprises in Durres, Lezhe, Kukes, Sarande, the "J. Pashko" combine in Tirana, the construction material enterprise of Tirana, the construction material enterprise of Korce, the cement factory in Kruje, and so forth, have continually carried out the plan tasks and the economic-financial indicators. Good work was done by the volunteers of our heroic youth and the working class of the new Lac-Shkoder railroad which soon will make the people happy with the partial completion up to Lezhe.

These enterprises learned lessons from and took measures on the basis of the experience of the earthquake action, in which the effectiveness of concentrated work stood out better than anywhere, and as a result, the assigned tasks were correctly fulfilled. But there were also other enterprises, such as that of Tirana, Vlore, Berat, Lac, the cement factory in Elbasan, and so forth, which by not taking full measures and by allowing poor discipline in their midst, especially in the utilization of the machines, did not fulfill the tasks either in regard to volume, or in regard to the handing over of projects or in the qualitative indicators of the plan, especially the economic-financial indicators.

We, the cadres of the ministry, of the responsible sections of the executive committees of the district people's councils and of the enterprises themselves, not only assume responsibility for the created gaps, but at the same time must take the necessary measures and must learn lessons from the shortcomings and weaknesses exposed. Thus, the organization of work for the construction of projects in a concentrated manner, the taking of measures to raise the utilization of equipment and of machinery, the strengthening of discipline and of the feeling of the responsibility of the cadres, the taking of measures by the executive committees and the investors to clear construction sites, to prepare blueprints, to give estimates and so forth, are tasks which are connected with the elimination of proven shortcomings and the assurance of the fulfillment of tasks.

The fulfillment of set tasks in connection with cost reduction, for which we, the construction cadres, are justly criticized, constitutes another aspect of the shortcomings of our work which are closely connected to better research in design activity, to the level of mechanization, which in some enterprises and work processes is low, when the utilization of machinery is also below the planned tasks, and so forth.

Also, the workers of the construction materials industry should have worked better in order to further lower the production cost, and especially in the brick factories, in improving production quality and increasing new products.

Question: The Eighth Plenum of the Central Committee of the AWP also set forth important tasks for the construction workers. What is being done in this direction?

Answer: The works of the Eighth Plenum of the party Central Committee devoted to the problems of the development of science open new horizons, set clear objectives and constitute a great work program for the current and future development of science and technology in all the fields of construction, in the design, execution and production of construction materials.

The high assessment which the party gave at the Eighth Plenum on the Central Committee to the work of our designers, inspires us to work with total dedication for the good of the homeland, of the people and of the construction of socialism in our country, but, at the same time, the task also arises for us to use all our strength to turn into reality those vital directives which the Eighth Plenum presented for the further development of science and technology in the sector of construction.

The construction workers, under the direction of the party organizations, have analyzed their work and the problems of the respective sector; they have drafted

scientific work plans and have produced concrete proposals for the expansion and deepening of the scientific-research work, so that it can lead and become a powerful support for the fulfillment of the highest objectives possible of the plan indicator, in the field of design and execution for the construction materials industry.

Relying on the materials of the plenum, on the analyses made in the ministry, every study and design institute, the construction enterprises and the construction materials industry, have succeeded in bringing to light many tasks, the fulfillment of which is the duty of everyone.

By analyzing the achievements with a critical eye, importance has been given in the drafted programs to the elimination of shortcomings and weaknesses as well as to the objectives which we must attain in the framework of the tasks with which we have been charged.

In general, the workers of the study and design institutes and of some enterprises, such as the hydroelectric power stations, the metallurgical combine, the enterprise for the production of prefabricates and so forth, have reached some conclusions in terms of the assimilation of the application of progressive methods in design, the production of new assortments in prefabricates, spare parts, machinery and equipments.

But the increase of effectiveness in investments and constructions, and the reduction of cost in them and in the construction materials industry which constitute two of the main tasks for us, demand, as the designers are trying to do, the drafting of easier designs so they can be executed with domestic materials, by reducing imports and the steel which is used, the increasing of new products in the brick industry, such as the lighter bricks, the use of other materials, such as gypsum, plastic and so forth.

In the field of urban construction and of architecture, we will work to carry out deeper and more complex urbanistic studies so as to find the most attractive and proper architectural solution, and so forth.

Similar tasks have been outlined also for 1981, but their execution requires the constant care of the ministry and its organs.

Question: 1981 is the first year of the Seventh Five-Year plan. Could you tell us about the preparations of the construction workers to start work well in this year?

Answer: Along with the work for the fulfillment of the tasks for 1981, the construction workers, following the party's recommendations, have also set the tasks and the measures for the successful fulfillment of the 1981 plan, the first year of the Seventh Five-Year plan.

The tasks for 1981 are greater but fully realizable. In 1981 we will continue, at a rapid pace, the work in a number of important projects, such as the Koman hydroelectric power station, the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine in Elbasan, in the enrichment factories for chrome and copper in Diber, Puke, Mirdite, in the Shkoder railroad, in many agricultural and dairy works, and so forth. Work will also be done for the construction of dozens of socio-cultural projects, housing,

light and food industry projects and so forth. The workers of the construction materials industry have important tasks for 1981.

In order to carry out these great objectives, and to put into life the tasks presented by the recent plenums of the party Central Committee, we will work above all to create a still greater understanding about the blockade and encirclement, the tasks which arise under the situations in which we live and work, so that all can understand that a determined work is necessary to carry out the assigned tasks.

The drafting of well-studied schedules, based on the concentration of works, the taking of organizational measures so that the supplying of the project with materials is done prior to the commencement of work, the drafting and execution of the draft organization of works for every project, the drafting of the individual plan for every piece of machinery and equipment belonging to all the enterprises in order to increase the level of mechanization of work and to ease the work of the worker, the establishing, through clear contracts, of the tasks with the investors, and the strengthening, in general, of the organization of management work, the protection of property and so forth are some of the tasks assigned to the executing enterprises for 1981.

Also in the industry of construction materials, the ensuring of daily production by every factory branch, for every assortment set by the plan, the strict control of the quality of production, the production of new assortments and the setting of norms for use of materials, especially energy materials, will enable the fulfillment of tasks on time and the reduction of the production cost.

The sectors of study and design have already started the study and design of the 1982 projects, which they must complete by June of 1981, and other projects of the five-year period. The assimilation and the correct understanding by the workers of these sectors of the party's recommendations, that every line placed in the design costs millions of lek, will enable the study and the finding of possibilities to lower the cost, as a whole, of the projects, to conserve the funds earmarked for most of them, to build strong and beautiful projects built with materials produced by our domestic industry.

These tasks and many other similar ones have been discussed with the cadres and the workers of the entire construction system. They are being carried out, but their full completion requires constant attention.

The great tasks for 1981, the first year of the Seventh Five-Year Plan, require the improvement of the work method, so as to raise to a high level the control of the execution of tasks, to strengthen the plan discipline, to take all the technical-organizational measures, to be properly prepared and to face the problems. At the same time, it is our task to fight more strongly the various manifestations and forms of liberalization, negligence, alien attitudes toward property and work. The problems of work organization, and especially of small-scale organization, remain a constant task which require care and attention by all the construction workers.

The construction workers, led by the teachings of the party and of Comrade Enver, will increase work mobilization and drive so as to successfully fulfill the 1981 tasks.

5122
CSO: 2100

METALLURGY, HEAVY ENGINEERING RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Dec 80 p 2

[Comment by Jiri Poslt, deputy manager of the department of the CPCZ Central Committee: "Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering"]

[Text] Workers in the metallurgical-heavy engineering and electrical engineering complex are focusing their attention at present on their tasks stemming from the discussion at the 18th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee, above all, on the best possible fulfillment of the plan for the last year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan and on preparations for the 1981 plan and for the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

In the sector of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering the production of goods has not been met during the January-October period. The ministry owes our national economy Kcs 234 million since the beginning of this year, due to the Metallurgical Secondary Production, the Skoda Company of Plzen, the Chepos, the Czechoslovak Aerotechnical Works, and the Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek of Dukla. In order to supply metal for our national economy, particularly in the necessary structure, general repairs of metallurgical units, such as, for example, remodeling and repair of the furnace in the Iron Works in Trinec, the construction of the coke-oven battery in the NHKG [New Metallurgical Works of Klement Gottwald] and in the East Slovakia Electrical Works in Kosice, are showing a good progress. Attention is focused on the completion of investments in the SONP [United Steel Works] in Kladno, in the NHKG and in Chomutov. Despite considerable efforts on the part of the workers and technicians, the works there have not been advancing in accordance with the needs of our national economy. In general, metallurgical workers managed to produce the required assortment of goods, but thus far sufficient supplies of dynamo sheets, transformer sheets, appropriate materials for canneries and the entire food industry, and high-quality sheets for our automobile industry have not been resolved. Particular attention must be paid to the fulfillment of the plan in our metallurgical secondary production.

The heavy engineering industry is concentrating all efforts on deliveries for vital investments in our country and abroad, with special attention to deliveries for the USSR. The opening of a new line in the Prague metro signifies the result of good work. However, the deliveries for the construction industry have been lagging, especially those from the CKD [Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek] in Dukla, completion of boiler rooms for housing construction in Prague and other city centers in the CSSR.

The management of the sector must devote its full attention to deliveries for our fuel and power complex, as stipulated by the recent conference of workers in the fuel and power and in metallurgical-heavy engineering industries. This concerns, above all, remodeling of the equipment in the North Bohemia lignite basin, the construction of new technological units, as well as the delivery of technological equipment for our atomic power plants, especially from the Iron Works and Engineering Plants of Klement Gottwald in Vitkovice and from the Skoda Plant of Plzen.

The Federal Ministry of General Engineering has overfulfilled its plan for production of goods by Kcs 187 million with relatively good dynamism form the beginning of the current year. Nevertheless, the fulfillment of the plan for the whole year is seriously jeopardized by the Czechoslovak Automobile Works which in October alone marked a decline in its production amounting to Kcs 135 million, furthermore, by the Zbrojovka of Brno, which owes Kcs 72 million since the beginning of this year, as well as by the Tatra of Koprivnice and LIAZ [Liberec Automobile Works] in Jablonec. Special attention is focused on the fulfillment of the production of spare parts in certain sectors, because it failed to meet the preconditions of the plan by almost Kcs 90 million. The shortfall was caused mainly by the Czechoslovak Automobile Works in Prague, especially in spare parts for trucks and passenger cars, by the Heavy Engineering Plants in Martin in spare parts for the construction and roadbuilding machinery, and by the Zbrojovka in agricultural equipment. The supplies for our domestic market in general have been exceeded. However, the Strojsmalt in Bratislava contributed a very low share to the annual plan. In terms of the assortment of goods, the projection for November looks unfavorable, mainly as concerns one-stage vehicles, stainless steel kitchenware, compressor refrigerators, solid-fuel ranges, bicycles and baby carriages. Moreover, innovation programs lack the necessary preconditions for improvement; only 27 of a total of 54 items listed in the innovation plan have been fulfilled.

Until the end of September organizations had been demonstrating highly over-fulfilled plans in exports to the socialist states, but deliveries declined throughout October. With the exception of the Heavy Engineering Plants in Martin and the Engineering Technology Plants in Prague, all the remaining eight VHJ's [economic production units] anticipate nonfulfillment of the plan. Most economic production units exceeded their deliveries for exports to nonsocialists states. However, their aliquot share amounted to barely one half. In other areas of applied production, such as deliveries for capital investment, plans have been fully met.

Since the beginning of the current year the Federal Ministry of Electrical Engineering has marked a shortfall of Kcs 233 million, to which the following contributed: the High-Current Electrical Engineering Plants in Prague and the Tesla economic production unit in Bratislava. Deliveries for the socialist countries in f.o.b. prices have been fulfilled in the first through the third quarter at 74.9 percent of the annual plan. According to projections, the fulfillment of the annual plan is endangered mainly due to the Tesla VHJ [economic production unit] in Bratislava and the Tesla Concern in Orava; above all, the fulfillment of exports of the Capella television sets firm is in jeopardy and furthermore, there are problems with exports of transformers, mezomatic drives and power cables (High-Current Electronic Plants in Prague) and health-service technology from the Chirana Plant in Stara Tura.

Exports to the nonsocialists countries in f.o.b. prices have been fulfilled over the three quarters at 67.1 percent of the annual plan. According to the projections of the VHJ's, only 89.6 percent fulfillment of the annual plan is anticipated. Appropriate foreign trade organizations are now discussing a better fulfillment of the plan, and the VHJs have offered certain other assortments of goods for export.

Deliveries to market funds over the three quarters have been fulfilled by the ministry at 74.5 percent of the annual program. Above all the High-Current Electronic Plants failed to meet the plan mainly due to inadequate supplies of raw materials and materials.

The managing sectors in all three departments must focus their attention in the remaining months on the vital categories of consumption, such as exports, deliveries for investment and market funds. Deliveries of spare parts which are not only in short supply, but also whose assortment is insufficient, must be improved.

In conjunction with the draft of the plan for 1981 calculations were made of the best methods for utilization of production assets, reduction of reserves, drawing of funds, and more economical exploitation of materials and power. Each of these demanding programs must continue and must be linked with the khozrashchot area. Certain studies indicate that conditions for comprehensive introduction of the khozrashchot in enterprises are only beginning to develop and much more effort will be needed in particular for integration of the lower links of the management in the khozrashchot area.

The draft of the plan for the Seventh Five-Year Plan calls for intensive fulfillment of the tasks emphasized at the 18th Session of the CPCZ Central Committee. This requires above all efficient application of scientific achievements in the production area when designing innovations as well as new products in terms of advanced technology and construction, with systematic reduction of labor added and labor content. The heavy engineering and electrical engineering industries also need to be better and more efficiently correlated with foreign trade.

Production and consistent implementation of higher economic productivity, efficiency and quality of work in every workplace are the key for the further development of our society and for the satisfaction of its material and cultural needs. With this in mind, the tasks for the rest of this year must be fulfilled in accordance with the Seventh Five-Year Plan draft.

9004
CSO: 2400

SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED FARMS DISCUSSED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Jerzy Wisniowski]

[Text] Barely 3 years have elapsed since the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution providing a legal basis for the development of specialized farms and specifying forms of the state's aid for them. Though it is rather a very short period of time, there is clear evidence of the positive results of the resolution both in production and in social respect.

As follows from investigations carried out by the Institute of Agricultural Economy [IER], farms which undertook to specialize after the resolution became effective are achieving production results that are considerably higher than average. Here is a significant comparison. In the average farms, the stock of cows per 100 ha [sic] amounts to about 35 head, whereas marketable production of milk is 530 liters per ha. In farms specializing in the production of milk, the stock averages 68 head, and the marketable production of milk is 1,800 liters per ha. Farms with meat-milk orientation of specialization are selling 1,420 liters of milk and 220 kg cattle for slaughter per ha.

An average private farm is selling 83 kg hogs for slaughter per ha. Farms which specialize in the production of hogs are producing tenfold more per ha, that is about 800 kg.

Increased marketable production is being obtained by the specializing farmers with a smaller labor input than their neighbors who work in accordance to tradition. The specialists have more time for social activity, social life and rest. They are as a rule more receptive to novelties in agricultural science. They associate more closely with commercial cooperative or governmental institutions. And they are more resistant to surprises that variable weather brings along to farmers. It is only natural, therefore, that the trend toward specialization is generally accepted by the farmers. The possession of a card of the specialized farm is today in the countryside not only the certificate of professionalism, it is also a title to social prestige.

We may, therefore, state with full conviction that the formulation of the need for a further expansion of specialized farms, contained in the Guidelines for the eighth congress, corresponds with feelings of all those farmers who wish to produce more, work easier, and live more prosperously.

It is being envisaged that in the eighties there will come into existence about 400,000 specialized farms. It is of utmost importance that their number be in keeping with production effects. It would be an irretrievable loss--both in the economic and in the social sense--if certificates of specialized farms were to find their way to farmers who are not ready to engage in specialization. The experience of the past years confirms the well-foundedness of these reservations.

There are gminas [rural parishes], and even whole voivodships, where, in quest for quantum indices, specialization cards have been granted rather lightly. Many a time, for example, some in the scramble for a specialization card were farmers who achieved rather mediocre results in the production of vegetable crops but were declaring their wish to specialize in animal husbandry, and often they were being granted such cards. This was followed by credits, building materials...The consequences of thoughtlessness of both parties--that which granted the card, and that which took it--were simply deplorable.

Since present conditions prevent us from fattening livestock using the outwork system, consisting in fully supplying the stock breeders with the necessary amounts of concentrates, it is necessary that the farmer who makes up his mind to specialize in stock breeding must have at his disposal his own feeds. If he does not have them, there is no use in thinking of intensive stock breeding. Where will he later find money for the repayment of sometimes large credits and utilization of building investments? Such questions, unfortunately, must be asked by some farmers who groundlessly reach for a specialization card. I would not like to assert that there have been many such cases. But it did occur frequently enough for people to be aware of this.

Two basic conditions must be fulfilled in order that the granting of specialization cards be justified socially and economically. Both the one who takes it and the one who gives it must be adequately prepared to receive the card. The potential specialist should give evidence of good production results, guaranteeing that after receiving preferences due to him because of the card, he will increase his achievements. On the other hand, those who make a decision to grant cards must in turn be sure to fulfill the obligations resulting from it (credits, allotments of the means of production, intensive professional help, etc.).

The specialization card is a mutual commitment of two parties. If one of the parties does not fulfill the conditions, or is unable to fulfill them, the granting of the specialization card is pointless.

Of special importance is that parallel with the increase in the number of specialized farms, changes be effected in the agrarian structure. The average area of farms that became engaged in specialization of animal production is--as estimated by the IER--12 ha of farmland. Over 40 percent of these farms have an area of less than 10 ha. If we take into consideration that the full economic benefits from specialization are being achieved in a 15-hectare farm, it becomes obvious that we should endeavor to increase the size of specialized farms. The avowed wish of a farmer to augment the size of this farm should be one of the primary arguments in favor of granting him his specialization card.

There are some sectors of agricultural production in which specialization does not require a large farm. In such fields as vegetable growing, orcharding, seed production, and raising small livestock, specialization may be successfully practiced on small farms and even on workers' allotted plots. The breeding specialization which is contingent upon possession of one's own feed resources requires a larger area of farmland. For this reason, the ongoing process of specialization of farms should be accompanied by the process of the concentration of farmland. Such is the objective necessity and this should be kept in mind in starting any action aimed at intensification of production and stimulation of changes in private agriculture.

1015
CSO: 2600

FARMERS' PENSIONS CONSIDERED INADEQUATE

Warsaw DZIENNIK LUDOWY in Polish 12 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by Wanda Dudzik]

[Text] The farmers, whose job is among the hardest, are offered the lowest retirement pensions, and even now when a new increase of retirement benefits effective 1 January 1981 has been announced they are not included. Why? It is so unjust!

This question has been asked over and over again at numerous village meetings and in conversations with the farmers. The need for revision of the retirement benefit level offered to retired farmers was strongly emphasized at the provincial United Peasant Party [ZSL] conferences preceding the Eighth ZSL Congress. Suggestions were made that the issue of higher retirement benefits be discussed at the congress.

In made speeches at the congress, the issue of raising pensions and other retirement benefits for the farmers was repeatedly called one of the most important social problems in the village.

Over 40 percent of individual farms are managed by people over 60, and 12 or so percent by those well over 65. As is commonly known, work in agriculture does not have a normative pattern, one cannot interrupt it, even for holidays. The job is performed outdoors regardless of difficult atmospheric conditions, and most of all it requires considerable, and often excessive, physical effort. This causes farmers to lose their physical condition faster than people in other professions. An old man in the village is usually a sick and not fully capable person.

And yet, although farmers are eligible for retirement benefits later than peopl. in other professions (65 for men and 60 for women) the benefits themselves are very low.

The average pension per farm is 2,300 zlotys. The pension is usually offered not to one person but to two people: the husband and wife, because it is paid for the total workplace, that is, the farm in this case. Therefore, in individual farming the average pension per person is 1,150 zlotys.

Cases of pensions higher than the above are very rare. They are usually paid to greenhouse or cattlefarm owners. A farmer who has a prosperous 10-acre farm gets a pension of 3,000 zlotys if upon retirement he leaves the farm to the state. However, if it is left to a relative or another individual owner the pension is 1,150 zlotys or less.

The system of retirement benefits for the farmers was implemented on 1 July 1980 in accordance with the bill passed by the Sejm on 27 October 1977. Some parts of this bill were implemented a bit earlier on 1 January 1978.

The passing of this bill was an event of great significance in the social life of our country, as has been emphasized by all commentators on the social affairs of the village. For the first time in the history of our country, all farmers who reach the retirement age and turn their farms over to a new owner are eligible for retirement benefits.

The earlier bills of 1962, 1968, and 1974 restricted retirement benefits to only those farmers who turned their farms over to the state or were disabled. Since 1 January 1978, that is, on the basis of the last bill, retirement benefits have also been offered to farmers who turn their farms over to their heirs, however they must be at least 80 years old.

Thus only since July of this year have all farmers reaching the ages of 65 and 60 have been eligible to receive retirement benefits. Thus our country has joined a small number of states in which farmers are eligible for such social service benefits.

Why then--the farmers ask--does the state not make greater strides to secure old age support for them not just on the formal level, but factually as well. Why is it that while announcing future increases in retirement benefits for other groups nothing is being said about the needs of old farmers.

Farmers also have other reservations about the current retirement system. Specifically, they question the method of determining pension rates. For while the members of other professions are allowed to pick the best year among the last 10 before retiring for the purpose of computing the most favorable rate, the farmers are denied such opportunity.

The rates and sizes of retirement benefits and pensions for farmers are dependent on the value of agricultural products sold to the socialized sector of the economy. Specifically, the farmer's retirement benefits and pension are based on the average yearly value of sold products in the last 5 years immediately before the farm was turned over to another owner, regardless of whether it was turned over to the state or to an heir. This does not benefit the farmer at all, for as a rule, at advanced age his activity diminishes and he is not able to maintain the production level of the earlier years.

This is of particular significance considering the fact that the retirement bill specifies that the production in the years constituting the basis for the computation of benefits must reach a certain minimum qualifying the farmer for retirement benefits. Thus, if the farmer turning over his farm to the state does not reach the yearly minimum of produce sold--that is, 15,000 zlotys--he is eligible for retirement benefits, however, if he cannot meet this minimum and turns over his farm to his heir, he is not eligible for retirement benefits.

The introduction of such a system of pe[illegible]omputation has created a situation in which over 200,000 farmers managing [illegible]arms and working on the land all

their lives are totally excluded from eligibility for retirement benefits. These farmers, when they prefer to turn over their farms to their children or other designated persons and not to the state, are left with only few alternatives--either rely on children and close relatives or on social service agencies.

Farmers pondering this problem look for the reason for such a situation. After all, in no other professional category people are deprived of retirement benefits as a result of a less efficient or slower work. No doubt, among the 200,000 mentioned above there will be some who did not care about their farms or managed them poorly, however, the overwhelming majority of this number just had bad luck. They had family and health problems, and in some periods suffered from the errors and abuses of our agricultural policy. This is the reason why their farms faltered.

Another problem always discussed in recent days on all possible occasions and directed for the consideration of the coming ZSL Congress is the far-too-low retirement benefits offered to farmers who turned over their farms gratis to their heirs such as children and grandchildren prior to the implementation of the current retirement benefit system for the farmers.

These benefits were introduced by the last retirement bill. The benefits amount to 750 zlotys for a single person and 1,000 zlotys for a married couple. Persons who turned over their farms to the state--on the basis of the civil law--are eligible for these benefits as well. In order to qualify for these benefits, a farmer must reach the retirement age and lack other regular source of income or have Group I or Group II disability.

There is no doubt that in current conditions 500 or 750 zlotys is of very small assistance, even if one is ready to accept the argument of the Social Security Agency [ZUS] that it is the responsibility of the family inheriting the farm to take care of the donor, and that the benefits offered by the state constitute only a partial assistance.

The farmers demand an increase of these retirement benefits. They want that because their neighbors who turned over their farms not much later--after the passing of the retirement bill--are eligible for hardly sufficient, but much higher benefits.

In the village the problem of inequality of Polish citizens in eligibility for retirement benefits is considered wrongful and it is very vividly debated. The benefits should be discussed at the Eighth ZSL Congress and the problem should be reflected in its final document.

8609
CSO: 2600

SUGAR BEET, SUGAR PRODUCTION PROBLEMS ANALYZED

Warsaw CHLOPSKA DROGA in Polish No 97, 3 Dec 80 p 5

[Article by Lech Scibor-Rylski: "Sugar Industry at the Crossroads—The Sweet Life"]

[Text] Among the reasons for the Polish sugar industry crisis is a correct, through unimplemented, decision made 20 years ago. Because of a lack of fodder, the concept of cultivating beets with a lower sugar content but with greater yield was accepted. This turned out to be a bad idea for two reasons: first, there was no significant increase in yield and second, there was no expansion of sugar factories which were simply swamped with an enormous quantity of low [sugar] yielding roots. Thus, they did just the opposite of what was done in other European nations. Twenty years after that decision was made, Poland, which is fourth in Europe in sugar beet production, is at the same time in 13th place where yield is concerned. Our 30 tons per hectare is one of the lower results on this scale.

A grower's life is full of paradoxes. He receives phosphorous-potassium fertilizer in the fall instead of the spring. Nitrogen comes in the fall, although everyone knows that it should be spread in the spring. Because of a lack of machinery for precision sowing, sowing is done in the traditional manner and thinning out is done by hand. There is a shortage of weed killers, weed hooks, spiked rollers and sprinklers. Farmers cut beets back by hand. But the number of workers in rural areas is constantly decreasing. The nation's production of harvesting combines is inadequate. The French ones used at the State Farms break down when they come in contact with stones. The farmer's decalogue starts with the word SHORTAGE.

The effect of these shortages and the introduction of the low-sugar variety of beet has been a raw material with diminishing sugar content. The sugar content decreased from 18.98 percent in 1960 to 14.32 percent last year. This put in motion new attempts to widen the contract area. Many small farms arose in regions which did not traditionally plant this crop and which were far from sugar factories. The dismantling, years ago, of the sugar factories' staffs effectively deprived them of their control over what is happening in the fields. Furthermore, the educational and advisory work of the Root Crop Farmers Union also decreased, though it must be added that it was not its fault.

Despite the expansion of the beet-growing area by tens of thousands of hectares over the past 13 years, it has not been possible to attain further growth in sugar production. Recently a marked regression was noted: in 1975 sugar production totaled 1,708,000 tons; in 1978 it was 1,605,000 tons and last year it was only 1,586,000 tons. It is frightening to think what it will be this year.

The principal reason for this state of affairs, besides the above, is the constantly decreasing technological value of the raw material. Expression of this may be found in papers on the subject of the sugar industry. What is really the cause and what is really the effect?

Sugar beets, which in heaps are reminiscent of stones, continue to be biologically active. Like any living organism, they breathe, using up their sugar content. When attacked by microorganisms, fungus and mold, they rot.

The constant lowering of sugar content in beets and their lower yield this year are not the only reasons for empty store shelves. These are caused by inadequate production efficiency in the sugar factory. According to studies by the Sugar Industry Institute, the optimal duration of a campaign in our climatic conditions should be 80 days. This is exceeded. Sugar factories, unable to handle the processing, begin work in September, when sugar beets have not yet attained maximum yield and have not yet ripened for harvesting. Despite the building in recent years of three new enterprises (of which two--in Lapy and Ropczyce--are without raw material supplies while the Zamosc sugar storehouse can hardly wait for a new sugar factory), the sugar factory campaign still lasts from 110 to 150 days. Sweet roots, which are placed in storage for over 2 months in mounds and heaps, damaged and soiled by the earth, lose too much sugar.

Technological Museums

The majority of sugar factories are museum pieces. Out of a total of 79, 22 enterprises are over 100 years old, 12 are over 120, and Guzow and Czestocice have been operating for 150 years. Polish sugar factories have the lowest average processing capability in comparision with Western European nations.

This does not mean that they have not been modernized. Of course they have been from time to time. However, approximately 93 percent of the increase in their capability has gone to cover the decreasing yield of the raw materials. The amortization rate for machines and tools amounts to 52 percent in the sugar industry, indicating that half of these items are suitable for scrapping. This has not interfered with the exporting of complete sugar factories, of which we built 67 abroad during 1952-1979.

The energy problem is more and more pronounced. Every larger sugar factory has its own electricity, powered by technologically-produced steam. Unfortunately, the abysmal condition of the boilers (half of which are over 45 years old) or the lack of the appropriate type of coal, so-called pea coal, prevents full use of the turbines. The missing kilowatts are supplied by the grid. A forced stoppage due to lack of power is not unusual. Two "crankers" are called to hand-turn mixers containing some 40 tons of sticky, cooling goo. The personnel at the Czestocice sugar factory had a turbine breakdown at the beginning of this year's campaign. Our domestic sugar factories best domonstrate how far we still are from erasing the difference between physical and mental work.

What Wages?

Public opinion has accepted the notion that sugar workers are earning huge sums. That is true, but only during the campaign period. I was recently shown a worker who earned 15,000 zlotys in October. That month he had worked a total of 400 hours. A simple calculation shows that he slaved 13 hours daily as well as on his free Saturdays and Sundays.

"Where do people still work like this?" The answer is as the employees of the Pruszcz Sugar Factory.

They often work 20 hours a day. That increases the average. Homeless people. During the sugar-factory campaigns they earn for the rest of the lean months. From October to January they put money in the bank. Four months. During the remaining 8 months they supplement their income out of that money. Even so the average pay in the sugar industry is lower than the national average. The only question is how much lower. Vice Minister of State Szczepanski figured that it is 400 zlotys lower. The NSZZ Solidarity Coordinating Committee of Sugar Industry Workers claims that the difference is 800-900 zlotys.

In practice, the government-proposed increase does not include seasonal workers. Equilization of seasonal and permanent workers' wages is the condition for proper operation of the next campaign. Otherwise, in January and February the majority of seasonal workers will bid the sugar industry goodbye forever, and prisoners and troops will not suffice to replace them.

Skilled workers, technicians and engineers in the sugar industry told me about 150-year-old traditions of their trade. In the building school, a welder becomes just a welder; many years of work in the sugar trade will make him an excellent professional, a true "golden hand." Now, more and more such people are leaving. After all, how long can a person work in the 19th century?

Bouncing off the Bottom

Prof Jan Szczepanski said that when the bottom is reached, the only solution is to bounce off it. The sugar industry found itself in just that situation. According to a "Report..." worked out this April by the Association of Sugar Technicians, in the past 10 years losses due to the decreasing amounts of sugar obtained from beets were about $350 million. If the situation does not improve significantly, in the next 10-year period these losses will equal the value of several new sugar factories for which funds are not presently available.

We are too poor for such waste. Furthermore, we cannot lose highly-skilled personnel. Prompt planning and implementation of a program for the comprehensive renewal of the sugar industry is the order of the day. Unfortunately, this will be a capital-intensive program. However, I think that its cost can be significantly limited through cooperation between the Association of Sugar Technicians and Solidarity. For instance, it cannot include placing imposing marble statues of bureaucrats, or moving walls to accommodate the carpet (a fact). Energy and resources must first of all be concentrated on the following:

--increasing the yield as well as the quality of sugar beets and seeds;

--abandoning farms producing the lowest yields;

--assuring farmers of the necessary means of production as well as professional advice;

--making beet cultivation profitable by limiting labor-intensiveness and lowering costs;

--improving the organization of collection, including transportation;

--equalizing wages;

--building new sugar factories as well as modernizing the existing ones; this also applies to energy installations and sewage purification plants.

This last matter has a not insignificant influence on sugar workers' earnings. For example: The Czestocice Sugar Factory, which for years had needed such a purification plant, paid 20 million zlotys in fines in the first dozen or so days of this year's campaign for polluting the Kamienna River. "The devil took the bonuses," say the workers in this sugar factory.

9461
CSO: 2600

IMPACT OF ENERGY RESTRICTIONS ON ECONOMY GROWTH ANALYZED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 3, 16 Jan 81 pp 12-13

[Article by Emil Costin: "The Impact of Energy Restrictions on Economic Growth - A Realistic View Regarding the Role of Energy in Development Strategy"]

[Text] In the economic-social development program drawn-up by the party, energy has a central role. This is due, on one hand, by the omnipresence of energy in its different forms - electrical, thermal, nuclear and so forth - in the process of work and life itself, and, on the other hand, in the ever more complex problems raised by ensuring energy sources. Actually, until the beginning of the 1970's for the vast majority of the countries in the world the energy equation appeared to have found its definitive answer: increase energy production capacities, first of all for electricity, by using all available resources, especially hydrocarbon fuels, which at that time were very cheap. The data of this problem were radically changed with the opening of the oil crisis. A model of economic development that appeared certain became inoperable. This element unleashed a profound reorientation at the level of the entire world community in the manner of integrating energy in the strategy of development.

In this context, there is well-founded pride in the fact that the profound analyses carried out by our party and its secretary general, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, clearly pointed out long before the opening of the energy crisis the need to direct our entire national economy onto a path of rigorous rationalization of energy consumption and severe energy conservation. The sustained concern for the most efficient integration of energy in the process of economic growth, the experience accumulated in implementing a group of measures to discover and put to use new energy sources on a priority basis, the priority use of reusable resources and the spread of a spirit of conservation to each place of work have found an harmonious place in the program documents approved by the 12th Party Congress, and particularly in the "Program-Directive for Research and Development in the Field of Energy in the 1981-1990 Period and the Principal Directions Until the Year 2000."

An Energy Policy Based on the Requirements of the Economy

The application of the action guidelines and directives contained in the Energy Program is designed to ensure an ever better use of resources available in the Romanian economy and a general growth of the efficieny of activities. Thus, while

in the early period of socialist construction efforts were directed towards the development of the national energy industry (a development that was characterized by, among other things, a level of per capita energy consumption that was 60 percent of the world average in 1950, equal to the world average by 1961 and 72 percent greater in 1974), currently efforts are directed towards obtaining the largest possible newly created value per unit of electricity consumed. This orientation, as well as its effects in the economic plan, are shown in the relationship between the consumption of electricity and the rate of growth of the social product. As Table No 1 shows, if in 1970 the rate of growth in the consumption of electricity was nearly double that of the rate of growth of the social product, in the last 2 years - 1979 and 1980 - the situation has been reversed. This proves the continuing concern for obtaining an increased social product under conditions of the most efficient use of material and energy resources.

Table No 1

	1970/1969	1975/1974	1978/1977	1979/1978	1980*/1979
Annual Rate of Growth in the Gross Consumption of Electricity (in percent)	13.44	9.65	5.21	2.22	5.35
Annual Rate of Growth of Social Product (in percent)	8.0	10.0	6.0	6.22	9.49

*The data for 1980 are preliminary

The idea that runs like a red line through the Energy Program approved at the 12th Party Congress is the need to create the conditions so that in the future decade Romania will become independent from an energy point of view. In this sense, a group of general and specific measures are contained in the program, covering all the sectors of the economy, both those in the sphere of energy production and energy consumption. Thus, for the purpose of developing the national energy potential measures were established designed to accelerate the discover and use of new sources of fuels, stressing the identification of sources of geo-thermal waters and sources of fuels for nuclear-electric power stations. At the same time, research was intensified for the discovery and use to a higher degree of sources of all types of coal, as well as oil and natural gas located at great depths, on the continental shelf of the Black Sea and so forth.

In this regard, important changes are foreseen in the structure of the balance of electricity production (see Table No 2). Special stress is being placed on the quasi-complete use of the manageable hydro-electric potential, with the percentage of hydro-electric power recording a growth from approximately 7.9 percent in 1970 to approximately 17.6 percent in 1980 and reaching

approximately 20 percent in 1985 and approximately 24 percent of the total electricity produced in the economy. Similarly, it is foreseen that in 1990 approximately 17-18 percent of the electricity will be produced by nuclear-electric power plants that will have an installed power rating of approximately 3,960 MW in 1990. An ever greater percentage, estimated at 10 percent in 1990, will come from new sources of energy and recoverable energy sources. In this field, the accent will be placed upon the use of solar, wind and geo-thermal energy, wave energy and bio-mass as a fuel.

Thus, the result is that in the field of electricity production especially important tasks go to the specialized researchers and designers who must contribute to a much greater degree to the discovery of new energy resources and to complete new technologies designed to permit the use of new energy resources on a much larger scale, the improvement of energy efficiency and so forth.

Table No 2

Year	1970	1975	1979	1980*	1985*	1990*
Production of Electricity, of which	100	100	100	100	100	100
- Hydro-electric	7.9	16.66	17.46	17.6	20	24
- Nuclear-electric	-	-	-	-	-	17-18
- coal and combustible shale	27.95	27.82	26.66	40.0	55	44
- Hydrocarbons	61.49	53.75	53.49	39.7	20	4-5
- New source of energy (wind, solar) and recoverable energy resources	2.66	2.21	2.39	2.7	5	10

*Figures estimated in the Program-Directive

The Conservation of Energy - An Essential Resource of Development

If in the field of energy production the results obtained by restructuring the energy balance appear to have come somewhat slower, a sector in which work can be carried out more efficiently for the purpose of achieving an optimum balance between the amount of energy resources expended and the growth of national income is the conservation of energy.

At the 12th Party Congress, a new development strategy for the national economy was drawn-up which in essence calls for maintaining the level of production of the large energy consuming branches at that level strictly necessary for the national economy, the reduction and even stopping of exports of energy-intensive products, the priority promotion of modern technological processes that are characterized by smaller energy consumption rates per unit of product and so forth. As a result, our country must in the shortest time possible reach a higher level, as recorded throughout the world, for the indicator consumption of electricity per unit of national income.

In order to be efficient, energy conservation measures - measures which call for both the modernization of equipment and technologies for the purpose of improving their energy efficiency and the reduction of the production of energy-intensive products to the strictly necessary level, and the growth of each worker's responsibility in his field of work and so forth - are required to be designed in close relation to the specific nature and percentage of each sector in the total consumption of energy. In this sense, industry holds the greatest percentage (over 60 percent of total consumption). Precisely for that reason, the level of energy conservation expressed in efficiency indicators (in the 1981-1990 decade, our country is to reduce the average energy consumption indices per 1,000 lei of industrial production by approximately 40 percent) is higher for industry.

The tasks of exceptional significance for the progress of the Romanian economy and society, as drawn-up by the party and state leadership in the field of reducing energy consumption, require the full mobilization of all existing reserves in this field and in each economic-social unit. The economic-social units in industry have the greatest opportunities in this area, especially those in the branches that are large energy consumers: chemical industry, metallurgy, machine building, forestry and wood processing and so forth. Each enterprise must strictly pursue energy conservation, completing energy reviews for its equipment to determine their operational status and to promptly intervene when their energy efficiency changes, and to continue to improve the organization of production for the purpose of achieving certain best possible production flows that permit the full use of recoverable energy resources. Increased attention must be given, likewise, to each place of work and each piece of equipment so as to ensure the optimum use of machinery and to eliminate the non-use or under-use of this machinery. Another important factor is the continuing concern for ensuring certain modernization projects that are capable of recovering and using the heat contained in cooling water, exhaust gases, heated products and wastes and so forth.

The broad action to redesign products (in the 1981-1985 five year plan the percentage of new products and redesigned ones will be approximately 40 percent) constitutes another, very important means of conserving energy, both through finding certain constructive solutions that will permit the replacement of expensive energy-intensive materials in production with other cheaper materials and through the improvement of the quality of these products, which leads to reduced energy consumption in their use. The continuing modernization and spread of the most efficient technological processes represent, similarly, an important means of conserving energy. Thus, the preheating of scrap iron loaded into 50 and 100 ton furnace charges at electric steel mills by using the heat of the exhaust gases from the furnace could lead to a reduction of the specific amount of consumption by approximately 10KWH per ton. The spread of the production of cement by using the dry process would reduce, for its part, specific consumption by approximately 30 percent compared to that for the wet procedure.

In order to show as clearly as possible the vital importance of using all the opportunities to rationalize the consumption of electricity, as well as to show the priority directions and fields where the most significant effects have been estimated to be, we have tried to analyze the contribution of each part of the principal fields of industrial activity, on one hand in the formation of industrial production and, on the other, in the industrial consumption of electricity.

Measures To Ensure an Optimum Relationship Between the Production and Consumption of Energy

It can, thus, be found that while non-ferrous metallurgy creates 3.4 percent of the country's industrial production, it consumes 12.7 percent of the electricity allocated to industry. The chemical industry contributes 9.2 percent to industrial production and consumes 28.70 percent of the electricity, while the machine buidling industry creates one-third of industrial production and consumes only 14.3 percent of the electricity. These figures, however, are not used solely to shape these large energy-consuming fields where energy conservation actions are more efficient. They can also constitute elements to substantiate certain future decisions with regards to the rate of growth of diverse industrial branches, a significant element in designing a modern, efficient industrial structure. Precisely in this regard, the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed in the report presented to the 12th Party Congress that: "In the 1981-1985 period, the process of rebuilding industry will have to be continued through the priority growth of the advanced processing branches and the achievement of products of a highly technical nature that are also small users of energy."

Industry, with its great percentage in energy consumption in this country, must always be kept in mind for the purpose of sustained reductions in energy consumption, with the results obtained in this field being key in achieving the desire for energy independence by our country. At the same time, the attention of the authorities in the economy, and especially the energy specialists, must also be directed towards using the reserves of the energy conservation that exists at the level of the other categories of energy consumers.

One of these categories is the energy consumption by the populace. It is true that this represents, at the 1979 level, only 8.4 percent of the total energy consumption. In this direction, to the present significant efforts have been made to conserve energy, and multiple and varied means were used that gave results that cannot be neglected. The actions designed to continue to ensure the rationalization of consumption in this area (which must consider both a series of social and long-term implications) must be directed on a priority basis towards the modernization of household-use items by continuing to improve the energy performance of these items. In the area of lighting, for example, it is efficient to promote modern technologies and to move to a broader scale, including lighting in homes, from using incandescent lighting to using modern, fluorescent lighting having a higher efficiency. The general modernization of lighting is capable of

making important savings of electricity, permitting, at the same time, a higher level of quality in life. Exactly in this way, the modernization of other energy consuming processes in the area of consumption by the populace, such as food preparation, is, similarly, capable of favoring energy conservation. Of special importance in energy conservation is the appropriate insulation of living spaces.

All these options of economic policy and practical measures are subordinated to the fundamental objective of Romanian energy policy - ensuring the energy independence of the country. At the same time, they trying to ensure a higher use of production factors and to continue to improve the relationship between the level of energy consumption and that of increasing national income and the social product. In this broad action having profound effects, each worker and each citizen of the country is involved, the creators and users of all national wealth.

8724
CSO: 2700

MODERNIZATION OF TRANSPORTATION, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 8, 9 Jan 81

[Interview with Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications, by M. Radian]

[8 Jan 81, pp 1, 5]

[Text] [Question] Transportation and telecommunications have an important part to play in the task of building the new society and of Romania's all-around development and advance toward communism, and the activity of the workers in this important sector of the national economy is involved in one way or another in all that has been and is being accomplished in Romania. Therefore, comrade, minister, one of the first questions would be what has the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan meant to the sector you manage?

[Answer] For transportation and telecommunications and for the workers in that sector of the economy, the recently concluded five-year plan was a period of intensive, assiduous and disciplined work work, tirelessly devoted to the nation and its prosperity, a conclusive proof of their unanimous adherence to the party's and state's domestic and foreign policies, and a proof of their unfaltering resolve to make their full contribution to the implementation of those policies. It was manifested in their steady efforts to perform the tasks assigned them for this stage in the program prepared by the 11th Party Congress for construction of the fully developed socialist society and for Romania's advance toward communism and in the assignments of the National Party Conference in December 1977. Now at the conclusion of this first stage we can see that the assignments for further development and modernization of transportation and telecommunications have been largely fulfilled and in some cases even overfulfilled. Great strides have been taken toward creation of a uniform national system of transportation and telecommunications, as outlined in the RCP Program, and toward better quality and effectiveness.

[Question] What were the main quantitative and qualtative successes? Did you fulfill your plan provisions for 1980 and for the five-year plan?

[Answer] The results with which the transportation and telecommunications workers concluded the year 1980 and the whole 1976-1980 period naturally and completely conform to the overall results of the national economy as a whole. In the 5-year period the volume of freight increased at an annual average rate of 5.6 percent over the

previous period, with more pronounced gains in water transport. As for our ministry's industrial sector, I should like to say that the task assigned by the National Party Conference of producing an above-plan output of 7 billion lei has been fulfilled and overfulfilled.

On the basis of our operational figures we can state that the basic indicators of the activity were met and exceeded. Our tasks in the Uniform National Plan for Romania's Socioeconomic Development for 1980 were overfulfilled by 6.8 percent in net output and transportation, by 1.2 percent in net industrial output, and by 2.2 percent in volume of posts and telecommunications activity. Note that all this progress was made while fulfilling the tasks of labor productivity growth and reduction of production costs in all sectors of the ministry.

In connection with our ministry's basic "production"* so to speak, I am particularly anxious to say that we do not feel we have performed out tasks when we have merely attained a certain plan level but only when we have entirely met all the transport requirements of the economy and the public. In this period transportation, and especially rail and water transportation, had to meet some additional requirements not originally included in the plan, particularly in the case of ore and energy coal transportation. Special efforts were made but we did not always succeed in meeting the transport requirements entirely, and there were lags in one period or another.**

/Question/ To what extent has the technical-material base of transportation and telecommunications been developed and modernized? Please give us some examples.

/Answer/ In a way the answer is in continuation of the first question. For transportation and telecommunications the 1976-1980 plan meant a period of intensive development and modernization of the technical-material base, since the scientific-technical revolution took effect in this sector of the national economy through massive, large-scale introduction of modern equipment and technology in all sectors of transportation and telecommunications.

In rail transportation, steam traction has been practically replaced by the system of diesel and electric traction for passenger and freight trains. There have also been other qualitative changes. In the new systems of hauling trains, electric traction (a system that increases traffic speeds and tonnages with a low input of equivalent energy) is being developed more rapidly. At the close of the last five-year plan its proportion was twice that of diesel traction. Thanks to the development and modernization operations in that period, over 50 percent of all railroad switches are now electrodynamically centralized. The automatic line block has also been expanded, creating better conditions for complete traffic safety as well as a considerable gain in the traffic capacities of the lines.

Motor transport has been provided with more than 10,000 new buses and 27,350 trucks of various types, and 72 new maintenance stations and 35 new bus terminals have been built at the motor depots. Introduction of new technology in this sector took the form, among others, of better technical characteristics of the motor vehicles, that is greater reliability, less fuel consumption, a higher proportion of diesel engines burning cheaper fuels, more truck trailers, and expanded and improved systems for inspection, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

*That is, passenger and freight transportation

**Progress in passenger transportation is on the plan level.

Our merchant, sea and river fleets have also been continuously and intensively developed and modernized, the carrying capacity having been doubled from one five-year plan to the next in the last 15 years. The seagoing fleet now has 178 ships with a carrying capacity of about 2.6 million tons tdw. This is from the quantitative standpoint. Qualitatively, a noteworthy emphasis has been placed on specialization of the ships in the complement of the Romanian fleet in various categories of shipping and freight according to the needs of the economy. We have ore boats, or bulk carriers /vrachiere/ as they are generally called, oil tankers, freighters for general cargoes etc., ships equipped with modern navigating installations. Another point I would like to stress is the increased effort to use cheap fuels like petroleum residue in the Romanian fleet.

Harbor traffic has been intensively developed and modernized along with development of se and river shipping. Constanta port, for example, whose activity was reorganized according to Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu's directions, has considerably increased its traffic and now exceeds the quota originally set.

/Question/ That is a matter of transportation. How do you rate telecommunications' evolution in the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan?

/Answer/ The recently concluded five-year plan logged major gains in this important field too. Interurban dial telephone service, started during this 5-year period, has been expanded and now covers 180 communities in Romania, including all county seats, the municipalities and the main workers centers. The radio communication network has been considerably expanded. I could cite the fact that five radio broadcasting stations were activated in 1980 alone as an example for a better understanding of its proportions, as well as three TV stations, eight radio relay lines and 13 TV transformers ensuring good reception of the radio and TV programs. A year ago a new ground station was activated at Cheia for radio telecommunications via the geostationary satellite located in the area of the Indian Ocean, in addition to the other stations effecting radio telecommunications via the geostantionary satellite located in the area of the Atlantic Ocean.

/Question/ According to your account, in the 1976-1980 period the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications like the other sectors of the economy was the beneficiary of a large volume of investments. What can you tell us about the investments made in that period?

/Answer/ It is true, major investments were made in transportation and telecommunications In that period, allocated according to the directives of the 11th Party Congress and the RCP Program to procure the necessary technical-material base, in keeping with the latest advances in this field, in order to better meet the demands of the economy and the public. I have mentioned above only a few of the more important additions in the last 5 years, each transportation and telecommunications sector benefiting by such innovations. I should add that a large part of the invested funds were allocated to provide adequate transportation to the large economic capacities created during the 1976-1980 plan, in the form of construction and modernization of railroad lines, new and modernized marshaling yards, roads etc.

Among the highly important investment capacities assigned to the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and begun in the last five-year plan we should certainly mention construction of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, extension of Constanta port to the south, the two bridges over the Danube at Fetesti and Cernavoda, and

the work done by our builders on the rail and highway traffic arteries in connection with the water power constructions in Valea Oltului, the Danube-Black Sea Canal, and the new port of Agigea. Together the two bridges over the Danube form a complex of great socioeconomic importance, and they have accordingly attracted all our attention and every effort to construct them precisely and by the time specified by the party secretary general. The direct aid and support Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has given us in the design and execution of these projects through the many analyses made on the spot and the directions to adopt the best and most efficient solutions and to accelerate the operations are to be particularly emphasized. I also take this occasion to thank him cordially again on behalf of all working personnel in transportation and telecommunications.

/Question/ The rate and extent of development and modernization of transportation and telecommunications have provided the workers in this field with better working conditions as well as greater possibilities for better satisfaction of the demands of the economy and the citizens for transportation and telecommunications. What is your opinion, comrade minister, of the evolution of passenger transportation by rail, highway and water? Is travel more rapid, more convenient and more civilized?

/Answer/ Unquestionably yes! Electrification of important main railroad lines (Now about 22.6 percent of all railroad lines in traffic are electrified), the modern automation installations in train traffic (Nearly 48 percent of all railroad lines are equipped with automated line block installations) and others have shortened transport time every year, as indicated by the traffic schedules and the increased commercial speed of the passenger trains. And in motor transport the new buses with which this sector has been equipped have provided more comfortable conditions. The same can be said of the passenger runs made by our fleet on the Danube.

Although considerable progress has been made in comfort, I definitely state that we are not fully satisfied. In the last period the citizens criticized transportation, especially by rail and highway, and even ROMANIA LIBERA conveyed such dissatisfaction. But I should like to say that they have been and continue to be subjects of careful and responsible analyses on our part. Toward the end of last year seious and definite measures were taken to put this sector in complete order and accordingly provide Romanian citizens and all those who use our transportation means to travel to work or recreation with the comfortable conditions to which they are entitled. Special programs were drafted to provide adequate technical and health measures on passenger trains and buses, and the tasks were redistributed among the regional administrations to give each one a more uniform workload. I should like to mention here the measures taken particularly in the jurisdiction of the Cluj regional administration, the efforts made there, and the improvements in the preparation of the trains. Of course all this requires a certain amount of time, during which we are trying to accomplish it as quicly as possible with the vital help of the passengers.

/Question/ To go on with that idea, do you think, comrade minister, that transportation and telecommunications activity and results reflect the higher living standard and the standard of civilization of the Romanian public and people?

/Answer/ I should like to cite a few examples from the many data I have that are significant in that respect. For example, the institution of the shortened work week obliged transportation to take extra steps to provide means of travel at the end of the week. The same is true of the seasons at the seashore or the mountain resorts in

winter, or holidays like the 4 days at the beginning of this year, when motor and especially railroad transportation sustained an unprecedented traffic peak. I have already told you about the radio and TV stations that were activated in 1980. They also reflect the public's desire . .r information, and I can give you an example to that effect: In 1980 there was a record number of more than 7.8 million subscriptions to one publication, and almost 45 percent of them were in rural areas! The same is true of telephone service. In the 1976-1980 period the number of telephone subscriptions doubled (from 856,673 at the end of 1975 to more than 1,615,000 at the end of 1980), and telephone service was considerably expanded into the rural areas!

The greater material welfare of the public is also strikingly indicated by the recorded highway traffic. The fact that more and more citizens own private passenger cars calls for intensive development of the network of modernized roads. In the last five-year plan, among other things, over 2,853 km of national roads and over 2,500 km of local roads were paved with asphalt, while nearly 6,430 km of national roads and over 2,100 km of local roads received bituminous treatments, and Romania now has an adequate network of modernized roads facilitating and also encoraging motor tourism.

Of course such examples can be carried further. They bring out the fact that development and modernization of transportation and telecommunications serving all-around national development are also among the countless efforts the party and state are making to better meet the workers' material and cultural needs.

/9 Jan 81, pp 1, 5/

/Text/ /Question/ What can you tell us about the future tasks of the transportation and telecommunications sectors and especially about the tasks for the year we have just begun? What are the main objectives and trends of the sector and its various subsectors in the 1981-1985 period?

/Answer/ Naturally our tasks for this year are based upon the demands of the national economy in its full and continuous development. In terms of tons dispatched, the total volume of shipping specified for 1981 is up 4.3 percent from 1980. Of course, as the RCP Program also stipulates, railroads will still be the most important sector in the total volume of passengers and freight required by the national economy. Meanwhile more emphasis is placed upon water transport, for which more pronounced increases are specified: River shipping will be up about 22 percent and maritime shipping will be up over 17 percent from 1980, according to the party secretary general's directions to make more intensive use of the nation's waters as a transport means and to intensify the Romanian merchant marine's participation in import and export activity. In its turn the volume of postal and telecommunications operations is to be up more than 4 percent from last year. To provide the capacity needed to meet these increased demands, transportation and telecommunications will be further equipped with modern means and installations but, I wish to point out, most of the increases in traffic and postal and telecommunications operations will be covered by better and more intensive use of the means and installations in the inventory and by better organization of labor and the activity in general.

Actually the main objectives of the sector, based on the directives of the 11th and 12th party congresses, are better correlation and distribution of the transport tasks among the various subsectors by the standard of maximum effectiveness and better use of all resources and potentials within each subsector to the same main purpose of enhanced effectiveness and quality.

/Question/ Speaking of the effectiveness and quality of transportation and telecommunications activity, what steps have been taken and how and in what directions have the efforts of the workers in this sector been guided in order to consolidate the new economic-financial mechanism, workers self-management and self-administration? How was the 1981 plan prepared?

/Answer/ First I wish to point out that the transportation and telecommunications plan for 1981 was much better prepared than those for the previous periods. Our programs were based upon the tasks and directions handed down by the party secretary general at the plenums of the RCP Central Committee in October and December 1980 and upon the decisions and regulatory enactments ratified by plenums and by the Grand National Assembly. According to them special programs were drafted for units and enterprises, centrals, departments and the ministry for purposes of better use of both the manpower potential and the technical-material base that we have. These intensive and responsible analyses will permit an additional reduction of production costs by 25 million lei this year. Meanwhile we shall compensate for most of the influences for higher prices on the world market for fuel, energy and various materials used in transportation by our own efforts to cut costs and enhance labor productivity.

The long-range objectives of development and modernization of transportation are also subordinated to the ends of intensive reduction of material outlays and the most rational use of means, installations, fuels and energy. To cite one among many examples, the expanded electrification of railroads to the extent specified in this five-year plan can reduce consumption of diesel oil by about 140,000 tons. And I add that in 1981 fuel inputs are down by about 25,000 tons of conventional fuel in diesel traction and about 54 million kilowatt-hours in electric traction from 1980, although the transport volume has been raised to the above-mentioned levels. This will be accomplished through better organization of train traffic, greater tonnages per train, rationalized transportation, minimizing empty runs of locomotives and freight cars, and other technical and organizational measures.

Of course high effectiveness depends upon mobilization of all the energies and creative capacities of the workers in transportation and telecommunications as well as their economic spirit. In the last period most of our units fulfilled their tasks in economic-financial activity. We shall develop and generalize their good results while organizing an extensive program for intensive study by all personnel of the principles of worker self-management and self-administration and the mechanism for applying them specifically to every sector, unit and job. We shall also involve more scientific research work and technological engineering and design in analyzing the transportation processes and in adopting the best and most efficient measures. I wish to point out that our ministry has a sound material and manpower base for this purpose and we must make the best possible use of it.

/Question/ Transport work heavily depends upon participation and support of the beneficiaries, since the means to effectiveness lie not only in the organizational and administrative facilities or the MTTc /Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications/ but also in the beneficiaries. What do you expect of the sectors you collaborate with? Please specify in what area you expect a more responsible attitude on their part.

/Answer/ It is very true that rational, efficient use of transport means, creating greater potentials for complete, optimal and regular satisfaction of all demands of the economy, heavily depends upon the beneficiaries' cooperation in reducing idle

time of transport means, especially freight cars, in loading-unloading operations and in more regular demands for transportation.

We have received much support in this respect from some county and city party organs as well as some local state organs, such as those of Bacau, Iasi, Braila, Teleorman, Timis, Suceava, Cluj and other counties, where effective steps have been taken for the immediate release of freight cars. But it is equally true that there are many combines and enterprises where the cars are immobilized for more than two thirds of the standard time for a freight car's run, thus reducing our transport capacity.

Provision for storage space, eliminating the practice of converting the cars into storehouses on wheels, is one of the first ways in which we expect the beneficiaries' help. It should be realized that such a "storage space on wheels" costs the national economy about 4 times more per square meter than regular storage. Another very important way is intensified mechanization of loading-unloading operations. In the absence of such installations, often very simple like those for loading agricultural products, a great many trucks made available in the harvest campaigns made only a single run a day instead of the minimum of three that was specified.

More receptiveness is needed to adoption and expansion of modern transport methods, the use of which is an important means of lowering production costs for the whole national economy. The fact that modern methods (scoops, packets and containers) were used in only 6.5 percent of the total volume of rail transportation in 1980 indicates that the efforts made in this direction are still quite timid and that we have not yet succeeded in convincing the transport beneficiaries of the countless advantages (first to them and second to the whole economy) of use of these methods, namely reduction of packing costs, of losses caused by transshipping and handling, and of the penalties for demurrage and delays that directly affect costs and economic-financial effectiveness.

/Question/ What does the carrier in his turn intend to do, and what steps will he take?

/Answer/ As I have already said, we have a broad, specific and detailed program to improve the quality of transportation and telecommunications, meaning by quality the complete satisfaction of all transport requirements promptly, regularly, with full integrity of the shipments and with minimal outlays.

In the freight transport sector we shall make more use of the help of the local party and state organs and strengthen and improve cooperation among all transport sectors. In the field of passenger transportation we shall increase efforts toward ever greater comfort in all transport means and toward impeccable service in the postal and telecommunications units. As a fact which I think is of interest to your readers, I mention that in the field of telephone service, in order to prevent the subscribers' complaints about additional conversations, we shall continue to provide automated equipment to observe the points that register more than 100 impulses over the previous period in order to detect any possible mistakes.

Work in transportation and telecommunications is highly dependent upon order and discipline. Therefore we shall continue to develop order, discipline and sense of responsibility at work by strengthening instruction, guidance and control, and political and professional education of personnel.

I want to assure our beneficiaries of transportation and postal and telecommunications services as well as the readers of ROMANIA LIBERA that the transportation and telecommunications workers, as active and direct participants in the great task of all-around development of the socialist nation, will spare no effort in doing their duty in exemplary fashion so that their work will be beyond reproach in all respects, and that transportation and telecommunications will also strikingly manifest the new and better quality in the new stage of development that socialist Romania has entered in the new five-year plan.

5186
CSO: 2700

LAW ON WORKER SELF-MANAGEMENT, FINANCIAL SELF-ADMINISTRATION IN FOREIGN TRADE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 111, 24 Dec 80 pp 1-10

[Law No 12 of 19 December 1980 for the Strengthening of Worker Self-Management and Economic, Financial and Valuta Self-Administration in the Activity of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation]

[Text] Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we sign and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Law No 12 of 19 December 1980 for the Strengthening of Worker Self-Management and Economic, Financial and Valuta Self-Administration in the Activity of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 23 December 1980.

Law
for the Strengthening of Worker Self-Management and Economic, Financial and Valuta Self-Administration in the Activity of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

The multilateral development of the whole national economy and the use of the advantages of participating in the international division of labor require the improvement of worker self-management and economic, financial and valuta self-administration in foreign trade activity, the growth, diversification and adaptation of the production for exportation in accordance with the market's requirements, and the rational management of valuta resources, in order to provide the means needed for paying for imports and form the state's centralized valuta reserves.

The staffs of working people and the collective leadership bodies of the units must act continually to fulfill and overfulfill the export targets, to reduce imports to the absolute minimum and, on this basis, to form the funds needed for material incentives for the worker personnel who have actually contributed to the promotion of Romanian goods on the foreign market and to the improvement of the valuta balance.

With a view to the strengthening of worker self-management and economic, financial and valuta self-administration in the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, the stimulation of the economic units to increase the state's reserves in valuta, and the expansion of foreign exchanges and international economic cooperation, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I
Economic, Financial and Valuta Self-Administration in the Activity of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation

Article 1. The enterprises, the centrals, the ministries and the other central and local bodies that have foreign trade tasks are obligated to secure the continual growth and the diversification of the production for exportation, the achievement of competitive products, at a high technical level, through the better utilization of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy, the prompt adaptation of production to the foreign market's requirements, the sensible use of imports, and the promotion of mutually advantageous exchanges and new, efficient forms of foreign trade and international cooperation.

Article 2. The whole activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation is organized and performed in accordance with the principles of worker self-management and economic, financial and valuta self-administration.

On the basis of these principles, the results of the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation are reflected in the general financial results of the centrals, the enterprises producing goods for exportation or receiving imported goods, and the foreign trade enterprises.

Article 3. For achieving economic, financial and valuta self-administration, the ministries, the other central and local bodies, the producing units and the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to take the steps needed so that the production for exportation, the marketing of goods on foreign markets and the actions of international economic cooperation ensure the coverage of the expenses in valuta on the basis of the valuta receipts from their own activity, the repayment on schedule of the loans in valuta received and a suitable valuta contribution, in order to increase the state's reserves in valuta and create additional valuta resources for imports, as well as the formation of the funds used for material incentives for the worker personnel who have actively participated in the achievement of exportation.

Article 4. The Council of Ministers is responsible, in accordance with the law, for preparing, within the framework of the sole national plan for economic and social development, the draft of the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation and exercises control and general guidance regarding the activity of exportation, importation and international economic cooperation.

The ministries, the other central or local bodies and the industrial centrals, with the participation of the foreign trade enterprises, lay out the provisions of the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation according to subordinate producing or service-performing enterprises.

At the same time, the bodies and economic units mentioned in the preceding paragraph have the obligation to set distinct production tasks for the units subsupplying

materials, parts and subassemblies that participate in making the finished product meant for exportation.

In order to achieve exclusively the commodity supply meant for exportation, on the dates and under the quality conditions established by the contracts, the ministries, the other central bodies and the industrial centrals have the obligation to specialize factories, sections or manufacturing lines, including within the subsupplying units, for export production and to provide the required technical-material base and work force.

Article 5. In the achievement of exportation, the subsupplying units included in the plan have the obligations and rights provided by law for the centrals or, as the case may be, the enterprises that make the finished product, except for the reporting of the respective deliveries for exportation.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph also apply to the scientific-research, technological-engineering and design institutes that participate in the achievement of exports or the execution of work, as well as to the producing or service-performing units in connection with the deliveries of goods or the performance of services with payment in valuta to joint production and marketing societies in the Socialist Republic of Romania or to foreign juridical and physical persons.

Article 6. The ministries, the other central and local bodies, the centrals and the enterprises that produce for exportation or receive imports prepare annually the trade balance and the plan for valuta receipts and payments of their own activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The trade balance of their own activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation is approved along with the plan targets and includes:

a) Exportation, including within actions of international economic cooperation;

b) Importation, including within actions of international economic cooperation;

c) The balance of the trade balance.

The plan for valuta receipts and payments is an integral part of their own income and expense budget and includes:

a) Receipts from exportation, actions of international economic cooperation, loans, interest, and other activities;

b) Payments for imports, the achievement of actions of international economic cooperation, repayments of loans, interest, and other activities;

c) The balance of the valuta plan.

The planned valuta surplus is paid as a minimum contribution into the state's centralized valuta fund, with the bodies and units with foreign trade tasks having the obligation to take steps to increase this surplus, in order to increase the state's valuta reserves.

Article 7. The planned imports are made insofar as the receipts and payments set by the plan are achieved quarterly or there are export contracts that would provide the required valuta resources. In the event that these resources are not provided, the ministries, the other central and local bodies, the centrals and the enterprises have the obligation to adjust accordingly the volume of imports, within the framework of the planned valuta balance.

For the units at which importation is done with a view to the achievement of export products by other units, the provisions of the preceding paragraph are applied within the framework of the valuta balance of these latter units.

Article 8. In conformity with the provisions of the sole national plan for economic and social development, the foreign trade enterprises have the obligation to secure the sale of Romanian goods on foreign markets, the supplying of the required imported goods to the national economy and the achievement of actions of international economic cooperation in terms of higher economic efficiency.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, together with the ministries and the other bodies that are plan titulars, lays out according to foreign trade enterprises the plan for exportation, importation and international economic cooperation and ensures the taking of the steps needed in order to fulfill the targets set.

Article 9. The foreign trade enterprises have the task of also performing, under the conditions of the legal provisions in force, other commercial operations on foreign markets than those corresponding to Article 8, in order to achieve a valuta contribution and profits.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation assigns to the foreign trade enterprises targets for a valuta contribution from other commercial operations, on the basis of the provisions in the balance of payments.

Article 10. The foreign trade enterprises are obligated to perform a profitable activity, to cover their expenses from their own incomes and to obtain the planned profit from the operations of exportation, importation and international economic cooperation, from which they will secure the resources needed for developing their own activity and the formation of the other funds provided by law and contribute to the general development of society.

The foreign trade enterprises are responsible for contracting for and circulating abroad the whole commodity supply planned for exportation.

The export plan of the foreign trade enterprise is considered fulfilled under the conditions of the achievement of the valuta funds from exporting the goods received for circulation from the producing units in the country and of the total valuta contribution, consisting of the valuta contribution connected with the commodity supply planned for exportation, calculated in accordance with the legal norms, and the valuta contribution from commercial operations on foreign markets, set in accordance with Article 9 of the present law.

Article 11. The foreign trade enterprise's total volume of activity consists of:

a) The commercial operations needed for fulfilling the export and import plan;

b) The activity of cooperation in production and other forms of international economic cooperation;

c) The commercial operations needed for reaching the valuta-contribution target;

d) The activity performed in order to achieve in the Socialist Republic of Romania economic objectives on a basis of loans granted by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

e) The sales and purchases with payment in valuta made in relations with joint production and marketing societies in the Socialist Republic of Romania;

f) Other operations of sale, purchase or performance of services with payment in valuta, performed in accordance with the law in relations with foreign juridical or physical persons.

Article 12. On the basis of the total volume of activity, the foreign trade enterprises prepare, under the guidance of the ministries and the other central bodies in whose subordination they perform their activity, income and expense budgets, expressed in lei, which are submitted for advisement to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance.

The budget contains all of the enterprise's incomes and expenses, both in lei and in valuta converted into lei, provided in the plan for valuta receipts, payments and profits, which is an integral part of the budget.

In the "Incomes" chapter, the budget of the foreign trade enterprise contains all the receipts from exportation, the payment from domestic customers for imported goods, the activity of international economic cooperation and of international performance of services, the commercial operations with a valuta contribution, commissions, loans and interest, and the other activities performed.

In the "Expenses" chapter, the budget of the foreign trade enterprise contains all the payments for imports, the payment to producing units for exported goods, the achievement of actions of international economic cooperation and of international performance of services, the performance of commercial operations with a valuta contribution, the repayment of loans and the payment of interest, the remuneration for worker personnel, the making of trips abroad, and the other expenses for carrying out the whole activity.

The income and expense budget of the foreign trade enterprises also contains the balance between the incomes and expenses provided in the budgets for the foreign network for marketing and for technical assistance and service, approved by the collective leadership body of the enterprise.

Article 13. The foreign trade enterprise's plan for valuta receipts, payments and profits contains:

a) The receipts and payments in valuta resulting from the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

b) The receipts and payments in valuta resulting from commercial operations on foreign markets performed in order to obtain a valuta contribution.

In "Receipts," the plan contains all categories of valuta receipts of the enterprise from exportation, the better utilization of products on foreign markets, the execution of work, the granting of technical assistance, the service activity, commercial operations with a valuta contribution, commissions, interest, and other activities that generate receipts in valuta.

In "Payments," the plan contains all categories of valuta payments of the enterprise for imports, the buying of goods in order to perform commercial operations with a valuta contribution, transportation on a foreign route, participation in international fairs and expositions, commercial advertising, commissions, interest, trips abroad, and other activities that generate payments in valuta.

Article 14. The Council of Ministers organizes and supervises the achievement of the tasks in the field of foreign trade and international economic cooperation by ministries and other central and local bodies, pursues the continual improvement of the quality of the products meant for exportation and the raising of the competitiveness of these products on foreign markets and takes steps to provide the valuta balance set by the plan and to increase the state's valuta reserves.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, the ministries and the other central bodies have the obligation to exercise control and guidance regarding the economic and financial activity of the foreign-trade enterprises and the units producing goods for exportation and to take steps for proper management of material and financial resources and for growth in the economic efficiency of the whole activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Article 15. The judging of the activity of the foreign trade enterprises is done on a basis of a balance sheet, which also includes the financial results of the foreign network for marketing and for technical assistance and service.

Article 16. A foreign trade enterprise that does not achieve the incomes provided in the budget can use, under the conditions of the law, for a period of 3 months, loans with normal interest for ensuring the further performance of activity.

The collective leadership body of the foreign trade enterprise is obligated to adopt and put into application a special program of measures in order to achieve the incomes provided in the budget. The ministry to which the enterprise is subordinate and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation are obligated to analyze monthly its activity, taking steps in order for it to achieve its tasks in accordance with the provisions of the present law.

In the case in which at the end of the loan period the enterprise is not achieving its volume of activity set in accordance with the present law, the collective leadership body is obligated to adjust the expenses and the number of personnel within the limit of the incomes obtained.

The loan with normal interest can be extended for at most 3 months, with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the

Ministry of Finance, only if it is established, together with the ministry to which the enterprise is subordinate, that it has the prospect of achieving its volume of activity in the respective period.

Article 17. In the case in which the activity of a foreign trade enterprise in not performed suitably, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation delegates from among its staffs of specialists a representative to the management of the enterprise who ensures the application of the measures needed for achieving the tasks that devolve upon it in accordance with the provisions of the present law.

In special situations, when the enterprise's activity continues to be unsatisfactory, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation proposes the institution of the special regime of supervision, in accordance with the law.

Chapter II
Contractual Relations Between the Foreign Trade Enterprises and the Units Producing Goods for Exportation or Receiving Imported Goods

Article 18. The foreign trade enterprises are obligated to systematically prospect foreign markets, to inform the producing units about the requirements of these markets, the situational trends and international prices and to conclude contracts in advance with foreign partners, in conformity with the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The imports of machinery and equipment are put under contract on a quid-pro-quo basis with Romanian exports, mainly in the machine-building industry, on a basis of parallel contracts or within the framework of actions of cooperation in production, which will provide, concomitantly with importation, the achievement of exportation.

The conclusion of the main export and import contracts, especially those concerning the exportation and importation of complex machinery and equipment and actions of international economic cooperation, is also done with the participation of the producing units and, as the case may be, of the scientific-research, technological-engineering and design institutes.

Article 19. The exports of complex installations, the performance of building-assembly work and the execution of other economic facilities abroad are achieved through the general supplier or, as the case may be, the general contractor, established in accordance with the law.

The general supplier or, respectively, the general contractor has mainly the following obligations:

a) To offer for exportation complex installations and other facilities that highly utilize our own ideas, the installations, the equipment and other products made in the country;

b) To provide in advance, through the scientific-research, technological-engineering and design institutes and other specialized units, the designs and other documentation needed for participation in international auctions, as well as the continual improvement of them in relation to the requirements of the foreign partners;

c) To ensure the conclusion of the contracts on cooperation with the subsuppliers, the designers and, as the case may be, the general contractor, in strict correlation with the foreign contract, as well as the matter of executing on schedule and in terms of quality all obligations that devolve upon them;

d) To provide the putting of the contracted installations into operation and the matter of turning over on schedule the facilities achieved, the performance of the trials for demonstrating the projected parameters, the making of the eventual corrections and the fulfillment of other obligations that devolve upon them in the guarantee period, as well as the technical assistance and the training of the personnel of the foreign partner under the conditions arranged with it.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Department of International Economic Cooperation within this ministry coordinate and supervise the whole activity of achieving complex exports and are responsible, in accordance with the law, for the achievement of the exportation of complex economic facilities and installations and for the execution of building and assembly work abroad, in conformity with the plan provisions and in compliance with the contracts concluded.

Article 20. The foreign trade enterprises are obligated to conclude foreign contracts at competitive prices, practiced on the international market, that will provide the better utilization of export products and a suitable efficiency for imports.

Article 21. The foreign trade enterprises can operate on foreign markets as commission agents of the enterprises producing goods for exportation or receiving imported goods and on their own account, in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article 22. On the basis of the provisions of the foreign trade plan and, respectively, the foreign contracts, the foreign trade enterprises conclude with the centrals and the enterprises producing goods for exportation or receiving imported goods commission economic contracts and economic contracts for sale and purchase, for execution of work or for performance of services.

The provisions of domestic contracts constitute firm obligations both for the foreign trade enterprises, to provide the foreign conditions for carrying out exportation and importation, and for the producing units, to provide the commodity supply at the contracted level.

The failure to comply with the obligations assumed by means of domestic contracts entails the contractual responsibility of the parties and the disciplinary, penal, civil or material responsibility, as the case may be, of the guilty persons, in accordance with the law.

Article 23. The contracting units are obligated to correlate the domestic contracts with the provisions of the foreign contracts with regard to the object of the exportation, importation or action of international economic cooperation, the delivery date, the price, the method of payment, the package, the reception, the guarantees, the transport and shipping conditions, the method of handling complaints, the penalties and compensation for nondelivery of goods, late delivery or delivery with deficiencies in quality, and other prestations required for executing the obligations assumed.

Article 24. The foreign trade enterprises are obligated to exercise permanent control in the producing units over the putting of export goods into production and the execution of them on schedule and with good quality and to take, together with the producing units, steps to fulfill the export contracts.

Article 25. The producing units are responsible for achieving the goods meant for exportation on the dates and in the quality conditions stipulated in the foreign contracts.

Article 26. Regardless of whether they operate on foreign markets as a commission agent or on their own account, the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to take over from the producing units, on the contractual dates, the goods for which there are foreign contracts.

Article 27. The foreign trade enterprises can purchase and take over from the producing units, at the prices of the international market at the time of purchase and with immediate payment, some situational or seasonal goods or ones that are the object of transactions on exchanges, as well as some consumer goods and other goods, for which foreign contracts have not been concluded but there is the certainty of exportation, in order to sell them abroad or perform commercial operations with a valuta contribution. The list of these products is established by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, together with the respective economic ministries.

Article 28. The takeover of goods meant for exportation or resulting from importation is done on a basis of the final reception, performed by the foreign trade enterprises through their own representatives or, on a contractual basis, through specialized units.

The quality control for goods in the final reception is performed together with the control bodies of the State Inspectorate General for Quality Control of Products, and for certain products, particularly machinery and equipment with a high degree of complexity, also with the participation of the institutions or units specializing in control or, respectively, in the operation of them.

The economic ministries and the other central and local bodies that have such institutions or units subordinate to them are obligated to provide, at the request of the foreign trade enterprises, the execution of the control operations on a contractual basis.

In the final reception, goods that do not conform to the contractual provisions are not allowed for exportation or, respectively, importation. The rejection of export or import goods in the final reception entails the responsibility of the producing units or, respectively, of the foreign suppliers, in accordance with the contractual clauses.

Article 29. The foreign trade enterprises, together with the producing units, are obligated to take steps to steadily circulate the export goods. In addition, the foreign trade enterprises are responsible for collecting the valuta on the dates established in the foreign contracts.

Article 30. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications and the other central bodies with tasks in the field of transportation are obligated to take steps

regarding the providing of the rail, automotive, marine and air means of transportation needed for carrying out exportation and importation, the improvement of the technological processes of transportation and handling, through the expansion of containerization, transcontainerization, palletization, packaging and mechanization of loading and unloading operations, and the continual reduction of the time of immobilization of the means of transportation.

The transport units are responsible for the integrity and preservation of the products over the whole route and for the achievement of the transportation of goods in conformity with the contracts concluded with the foreign partners.

The ministries, the other central bodies and the units with foreign trade tasks are obligated to take steps to steadily bring the goods and ships to the ports, under the conditions established by the foreign contracts, and, together with the port units, are responsible for continually reducing the time that the ships spend in port, for increasing the labor productivity in port activity and for ensuring the circulation of the goods through ports in terms of promptness and steadiness, in precise compliance with the timetables established in accordance with the law.

Article 31. The reporting of the achievement of exportation and importation, including within actions of international economic cooperation, is done both at the foreign trade enterprises and at the producing units, on the basis of the customs declaration or other documents established in accordance with the law.

For the products and groups of products expressed in terms of value and in natural units, the export plan is considered fulfilled if the value target has been reached, in compliance with the standards for consumption of raw materials.

The value of the net output relating to the respective export is calculated by starting from the quantities exported and the prices actually obtained, converted into lei at the rate of exchange set according to goods or groups of goods. The value of the output so determined is utilized for releasing the pay fund.

Article 32. In exportation, the producing units are responsible for the deficiencies in quality in goods delivered to foreign partners, found in accordance with the contractual provisions. In the case of complaints about exported goods, the producing units and the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to act promptly to handle them, in accordance with the foreign contract.

In importation, the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to provide in foreign contracts precise and firm clauses on the quality of the goods, the guaranteeing of proper functioning, the attainment of the technical and economic parameters and the responsibility of the foreign partners. In the case of the appearance of deficiencies in imported goods, the foreign trade enterprises and the receiving units are obligated to get the foreign suppliers to provide, under the conditions stipulated in the contracts, the prompt correction or replacement of the unsuitable products, as well as the payment of compensation or another method of recovering the respectives damages.

Chapter III
Financial Relations Between the Foreign Trade Enterprises and the Units Producing Goods for Exportation or Receiving Imported Goods

Article 33. Beginning on 1 January 1981, the sole commercial rate is introduced into foreign trade activity.

The sole commercial rate reflects the average of the rates of exchange for exportation and importation, according to products and groups of products, and is set annually, together with them, by the sole national plan for economic and social development.

In order to increase the efficiency of foreign trade activity and continually strengthen the national currency, in setting the sole commercial rate and the rate of exchange according to products and groups of products one starts from the necessity of better utilizing the export products on foreign markets by improving the marketing activity and reducing the domestic production costs, and of achieving the imports under as advantageous conditions as possible, the aim being to reduce the rates of exchange in exportation and achieve suitable rates in importation.

From the date of the introduction of the sole commercial rate, the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, the plan for international tourism and for international prestations, the plan for valuta receipts and payments, the plan for noncommercial operations, the balance of payments, the banks' operations in valuta and other operations in valuta, and the reporting of the fulfillment of them will be expressed in lei, at the sole commercial rate.

Article 34. The valuta achieved from the activity of foreign trade and international economic cooperation or, as the case may be, necessary for performing this activity is transferred to or, respectively, received from the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and is received from or transferred to the foreign trade enterprises at the rate of exchange set annually according to goods or groups of goods.

In order to keep track of the manner of providing the valuta balance and keep records of the activity of the foreign trade enterprises, they have at the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, besides accounts in lei, accounts with records in valuta.

For the commercial operations on foreign markets performed in order to obtain a valuta contribution and for other operations performed in accordance with the law, the foreign trade enterprises can open accounts in valuta at the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade. For the reserves that are due them in conformity with the law, found in these accounts, the foreign trade enterprises receive interest in valuta.

Article 35. The foreign export and import prices are reflected in the economic and financial results of the units producing goods for exportation or receiving imported goods.

Article 36. In exportation, the foreign trade enterprises pay to the producing units the equivalent value of the exported goods, at the foreign price converted into lei at the rate of exchange set according to goods or groups of goods, from which they deduct the commission or trade-discount quota, set in conformity with the legal provisions.

The payment for exported goods to the producing units is made in proportion to the collection of the valuta from abroad, on the dates stipulated in the foreign contracts. Until collecting the equivalent value in lei for the exported goods, the producing units can use loans in lei, with normal interest.

In exportation on credit for a period of more than 1 year, the foreign trade enterprises pay to the producing units the equivalent value of the exported goods on delivery. Until collecting the valuta from abroad, the foreign trade enterprises use loans in lei granted by the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade, under the conditions provided by the norms in force.

In the exportation of complex installations, machinery and equipment and in the execution of building-assembly work and other work abroad, the quota relating to the guarantee for proper functioning and for obtaining the technical and capacity parameters is paid to the producing or executing unit on the expiration of the guarantee period or the attainment of the parameters.

The ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals, the producing enterprises and the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to take steps to reduce costs and continually modernize production and to increase the degree of utilization of products on foreign markets, in order to raise economic efficiency.

Article 37. In importation, the foreign trade enterprises collect from the receiving units the equivalent value of the imported goods on delivery, as follows:

a) The products for which rates of exchange are provided by the plan are delivered at prices formed by converting the foreign prices into lei at the rate of exchange according to goods or groups of goods, to which the customs duties and the commission quota set in conformity with the legal norms are added;

b) The products for which rates of exchange are not provided by the plan are delivered at prices formed by converting the foreign prices into lei at the sole commercial rate, to which the customs duties and the commission quota set in conformity with the legal norms are added.

Article 38. In the case of the appearance of special situational phenomena on foreign markets that lead to significant negative or positive influences on the planned rates of exchange, not caused by the activity of the producing or foreign-trade units, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance, together with the ministries and the other central bodies with foreign trade tasks, present for approval proposals for changing the respective rates of exchange or regarding the advisability of continuing to carry out the exports or, respectively, the imports that turn out to be inefficient.

A fund for regularizing the situational influences, which is constituted from the sums resulting from favorable influences of prices, from customs duties and from other sources, is provided annually in the state budget.

Article 39. The foreign trade enterprises have the right to use loans in lei or in valuta, granted by the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade and the other authorized banks, to purchase export goods from the producing units, to make expenditures for storage and consignment abroad, to perform commercial operations with a valuta contribution, and for other activities.

The loans in lei are granted to the foreign trade enterprises on the short term, in conformity with the regulations in force, within the volume of loans set annually in accordance with the law. The loans in valuta are granted to the foreign trade enterprises under the conditions of the international market.

Article 40. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Finance, together with the National Bank and the specialized banks, prepare methodological standards regarding domestic payments and loans for operations of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Chapter IV
Stimulation of the Export Activity of the Producing Units and the Foreign Trade Enterprises

Article 41. The producing units have the right to use, for their own needs, a part of the volume of the valuta receipts obtained beyond the provisions in their valuta plan, through growth in production and in exportation, including within actions of international cooperation, under the conditions of achieving the planned rates of exchange.

For state units, the part of the extra valuta receipts that can be used by them is 80 percent and is allotted as follows:

a) At least 50 percent for the producing enterprise;

b) Up to 10 percent at the disposal of the central to which the producing unit is subordinate;

c) 20 percent at the disposal of the respective ministry or central or local body.

In the case of cooperative units, the part that is given to them from the extra valuta receipts is 50 percent, with the following destination:

a) At least 30 percent for the producing unit;

b) At most 20 percent at the disposal of the coordinating central body.

Article 42. In the case in which the product exported beyond the plan provisions is achieved through collaboration by many units, a part of the valuta quota that goes to the unit that executed the finished product is allotted to the collaborating units, depending on the contribution made to executing the product.

Article 43. The sums in valuta to which the units and bodies mentioned in articles 41 and 42 are entitled will be provided in the balance of payments and will be able to be utilized for imports used to develop export production and introduce new technologies and for the purchase of required materials, subassemblies and parts, with the justifications and approvals provided by law.

Article 44. The valuta due from overfulfilling the export plan is kept in separate valuta accounts in banks, with payment of the legal interest in valuta.

For the equivalent value of the valuta kept in these accounts, the banks can grant loans in lei, within the limit of the sum relating to the average rate of exchange

achieved in exportation by the respective unit, with payment of the current interest.

Article 45. The valuta funds from overfulfilling the export plan that are not used in the year in which they were achieved can be used in the next year.

After this period, the unused valuta funds are paid into the state's centralized valuta fund, and the possessing units receive the equivalent value in lei (including the related interest), calculated at the average rate of exchange achieved in exportation by the respective unit.

Article 46. The worker personnel in the units producing goods for exportation receive incentives constituted from the increase in the profit-sharing fund, bonuses for special results, funds from the valuta achieved beyond the plan in order to organize group tours abroad, and other rights provided by law.

For exportation achieved beyond the plan provisions, the quota due for increasing the funds for sharing profits with the worker personnel in state units, set by State Council Decree No 145/1979 with regard to stimulating by means of profit the production for exportation, is raised from 10 to 20 percent.

Article 47. The worker personnel of the foreign trade enterprises receive, for the results obtained in export activity, bonuses that are awarded during the year for special achievements, as well as bonuses for the conclusion of operations of exportation and importation and performance of services that exhibit high valuta and financial efficiency for the national economy and other rights provided by law.

For exportation achieved beyond the plan provisions, the personnel of the foreign trade enterprises receive additional bonuses that are awarded within the framework of a quota set annually in the sole national plan for economic and social development, from the profits beyond the plan achieved as a result of overfulfilling the export target.

Chapter V
Measures Regarding the Object of Activity and the Organization of the Foreign Trade Enterprises

Article 48. All foreign trade enterprises can carry out, besides the approved object of activity, exports of products of machine building, within the framework of the quid-pro-quo operations for imports, as well as exports of any kind of Romanian goods, if the planned efficiency indicators are achieved.

The foreign trade enterprises can also perform, in accordance with Article 9, commercial operations on foreign markets with any kind of foreign goods and values.

The exports and operations mentioned in the preceding paragraphs are coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Article 49. For the commercial operations concerning the importation of goods and the providing of similar Romanian goods for exportation, the calculation of the economic efficiency and of the valuta contribution is done in valuta, and the same price in lei, both for the imported commodity and for the exported one, is applied to the domestic payments.

Article 50. The size of the foreign trade enterprises and the number of TESA /technical, economic, other specialized, and administrative/ posts are established in accordance with the nature of the operations performed and the products marketed, by applying the structural and personnel standards in force to the total volume of activity, laid out according to groups of goods, prestations and work, and are approved in accordance with the law.

Article 51. Depending on the total volume of activity, the list of products and the situational or seasonal specific character of the goods, the organizational structure of the foreign trade enterprises contains:

a) Departments for foreign negotiations and contracting, which are responsible for providing the file of foreign orders for the plan for exportation, importation and international economic cooperation and for fulfilling the target for a valuta contribution from commercial operations on foreign markets. The personnel employed in these departments are organized according to groups of goods and geographical zones, depending on the specific character of the products and of the foreign markets;

b) Departments for following the fulfillment of contracts in the country, which are responsible for concluding and executing the domestic contracts with the units producing goods for exportation or meant for actions of international economic cooperation, including for providing the contracted commodity supply, as well as for concluding and executing the domestic contracts with the units receiving imported goods. The personnel employed in these departments are organized so as to include the units producing for exportation or receiving imported goods;

c) Departments for following the fulfillment of contracts abroad, which are responsible for fulfilling the contractual obligations in relations with the foreign partners, handling the complaints in exportation and importation, providing the service and organizing and operating the marketing network abroad. The personnel employed in these departments are organized according to geographical zones;

d) Other departments specific to foreign trade activity, as well as joint departments for the economy established in accordance with the law.

The foreign trade enterprises that, due to their specific character, cannot organize separate departments mentioned in letters a, b and c set up work staffs for foreign negotiations and contracting, for following the fulfillment of contracts in the country and for following the fulfillment of contracts abroad within the departments organized according to other criteria.

Article 52. In order to provide the proper adaptation of the organization, the foreign trade enterprises can set up, within the framework of the general structure, work departments with a lower number of personnel than that provided in the standards in force, in compliance with the total number of personnel and with the ratio approved in accordance with the law between the number of management personnel and that of operational personnel.

The number, level, size and subordination of the departments are established in accordance with the specific character of the activity of each foreign trade enterprise and are approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Article 53. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the ministries and the other central bodies with foreign trade tasks and the collective leadership bodies of the foreign trade enterprises are obligated to ensure the stability of the worker personnel within the departments, in order to achieve continuity in the activity on foreign markets and specialization according to kinds of operations and products.

Article 54. For developing the commercial activity on foreign markets, it is possible to found, under the conditions of the law, with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and with the advice of the ministries and the other central bodies in whose subordination they are to perform their activity, units with economic, financial and valuta self-administration and with independence in achieving the object of activity or subsidiaries of the foreign trade enterprises, organized on the same principles, specializing in the performance of commercial operations for achieving a valuta contribution and profits in valuta.

Article 55. Under the guidance of the ministries and the other central bodies in whose subordination they perform their activity and with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the foreign trade enterprises organize, under the conditions of the law, their foreign marketing network, depending on the economic efficiency of the operations, the local legislation and conditions and the agreements with the respective countries.

The foreign marketing network is composed of subsidiaries, suboffices, their own or joint commercial societies, technical and business offices, permanent exhibitions and sales outlets, warehouses and other forms of marketing.

In order to buy raw materials and other products directly from foreign producers, both for meeting the export needs of the national economy and for carrying out commercial operations with a valuta contribution, the foreign trade enterprises can organize within the foreign marketing network their own centers or joint societies for purchasing, under the conditions of the law.

For selling Romanian products and purchasing imported goods, the foreign trade enterprises can employ commercial agents, with suitable material guarantees.

Article 56. The foreign trade enterprises are obligated to organize, together with the producing units, the foreign network for technical assistance and service for exported products, composed of storehouses for spare part, maintenance centers, repair shops and others.

Article 57. The foreign network for marketing and for technical assistance and service performs its activity on a basis of economic, financial and valuta self-administration, is organized, as a rule, for many products in the same category and is staffed with its own personnel or with local agents.

Article 58. The remuneration of the worker personnel who perform their activity in the foreign trade enterprises and in the foreign network for marketing and for technical assistance and service, including the commercial agents, is provided on a basis of percentage quotas of the volume of the receipts and profits achieved from foreign trade activity, in relation to the results actually obtained.

The remuneration-awarding criteria on the basis of which the percentage quotas for foreign trade enterprises are set are approved by means of a decree of the State Council, on the basis of the proposals of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor.

Article 59. Within the framework of the percentage quotas for each foreign trade enterprise, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, together with the Ministry of Labor, establishes corrective indices according to work departments, which should take into account the necessity of providing foreign contracts for the plan for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, achieving the commodity supply in conformity with the foreign contracts, steadily circulating exports and imports and obtaining the valuta contribution and profit from commercial operations on foreign markets.

Article 60. The directors, the deputy directors and their like in the foreign trade enterprises, regardless of subordination, and in the departments for foreign trade and international economic cooperation in the producing units are appointed to or released from their positions, transferred or punished only with the prior agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Profit sharing and the awarding of bonuses and other incentives provided by law to the worker personnel mentioned in the preceding paragraph are done only with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Chapter VI
Measures Regarding the Activity of the Romanian Economic Units Participating in the Joint Production and Marketing Societies in the Country or Abroad

Article 61. The Romanian economic units participating in joint production and marketing societies in the country or abroad are obligated to act, together with the foreign partners, to achieve the established volume of activity, the valuta receipts and the stipulated profit.

Article 62. The Romanian economic units participating in joint production and marketing societies in the country and abroad take steps, together with the foreign partners, so that they perform, besides their object of activity, other commercial operations from which a valuta contribution results, in compliance with the legislation in the country in which they have their headquarters.

Article 63. The analysis and judging of the activity of the joint societies in the country and abroad, constituted with the participation of the Romanian economic units, by the Romanian bodies are done on the basis of the balance-sheet results.

Chapter VII
Final Provisions

Article 64. The foreign trade enterprises have the obligation to take steps to ensure the continual improvement of the efficiency of the trips abroad on official business.

The expenses needed for making the trips abroad and other valuta expenses needed for carrying out commercial activity are provided in the budgets of the foreign trade

enterprises and are recovered by means of the foreign price of the exported goods or the valuta contribution achieved in the commercial operations, in compliance with the legal provisions.

Article 65. The provisions of the present law also apply accordingly to the foreign trade enterprises that have in their object of activity the execution of work abroad and the performance of services for foreign partners and to the departments of the economic units authorized, in accordance with the law, to perform foreign trade operations on the foreign market.

Article 66. The violation of the provisions of the present law entails disciplinary, administrative, penal, material or civil responsibility, as the case may be, in accordance with the law.

Article 67. The present law goes into effect on 1 January 1981.

On the same date, the provisions contrary to the present law are repealed.

This law was adopted by the Grand National Assembly in the session of 19 December 1980.

Chairman
of the Grand National Assembly,
Nicolae Giosan

Bucharest, 19 December 1980.
No 12.

12105
CSO: 2700

LAW ON SUPPLYING MEAT, MILK, VEGETABLES, FRUIT TO PEOPLE

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 111, 24 Dec 80 pp 10-12

[Law No 13 of 19 December 1980 With Regard to Forming, Allocating and Using According to Counties the Resources for Supplying Meat, Milk, Vegetables and Fruit to the Population]

[Text] Socialist Republic of Romania

On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we sign and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Law No 13 of 19 December 1980 With Regard to Forming, Allocating and Using According to Counties the Resources for Supplying Meat, Milk, Vegetables and Fruit to the Population.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 23 December 1980.

Law
With Regard to Forming, Allocating and Using According to Counties the Resources for Supplying Meat, Milk, Vegetables and Fruit to the Population

The implementation of the program for continually raising the standard of living of the whole populace, established by the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, requires the growth of the vegetable and animal agricultural production in all state and cooperative units and the utilization of the resources on the population's farms to a greater extent, in order to improve the supplying of agricultural and food products to the citizens, expand the base of raw materials of industry and meet other needs of the national economy.

The people's councils have the obligation to act constantly to completely implement the programs for development of vegetable and animal agricultural production in the territorial-administrative units in which they perform their activity.

In each county and locality, the formation and use of the resources of meat, milk, vegetables and other agricultural and food products must be achieved on the basis of applying the principles of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration.

Through the complete use of the land's productive potential and the proper management of the existing resources, in terms of as high efficiency as possible, the people's councils must ensure the meeting of the needs for agricultural and food products of the population in each county in close correlation with the growth of production and the growth of the contribution to achieving the state supply, for meeting the other requirements of the national economy.

To this end, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Article 1. The people's councils have the obligation to provide the unitary management of agriculture in the territorial-administrative units in which they perform their activity, on the basis of the principles of worker self-management and economic and financial self-administration, with a view to the growth of agricultural production, the meeting of the population's consumption needs from the resources of each county, and participation to a greater and greater extent in forming the state supply.

Article 2. The people's councils are responsible for the application of all the measures provided in the programs for development of agricultural production in territorial form, for the as full utilization as possible of the land's productive potential, for the utilization of the other means of production with high efficiency and for the rational use of the work force employed in agriculture, in order to continually increase the production of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit in the state and cooperative agricultural units and on the population's farms.

Article 3. The production obtained in all sectors of agriculture must ensure, in each county, the complete fulfillment of the obligations of delivering the production of meat, milk and other animal products, vegetables, potatoes and fruit to the state supply and the achievement of additional quantities of products by means of contracts with and purchases from the population's farms.

All inhabitants in rural and urban areas who possess farmland are obligated to cultivate it and to raise animals and poultry in order to meet their own consumption needs and create reserves that may be utilized in the state supply or on the market, under the conditions provided by law.

Article 4. The people's councils are responsible, in accordance with the law, for the formation of the commodity supply for completely and steadily meeting the population's consumption needs with meat, milk and dairy products, potatoes, vegetables and fruit in fresh condition, for the organization and supplying, under suitable conditions, of the produce and food markets for properly serving the population, for the formation of the fall and winter stocks, for the supplying of raw materials to the canning industry, and for the creation of the reserves for meeting other needs of the national economy.

The decisions in connection with supplying the population, forming, allocating and using the resources of agricultural and food products, developing and diversifying the range of products, and properly organizing and supplying the produce and food markets are made by mutual agreement by the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils and by the territorial trade-union councils.

Article 5. The people's councils bear the entire responsibility for completely fulfilling the obligations that devolve upon them regarding the deliveries of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit for forming the state supply.

The achievement of the state supply in conformity with the provisions of the sole national plan, the contracting for and purchase of additional quantities of products from the population's farms, and the development of other production activities must ensure the proper supplying of the population with meat, dairy products and fresh vegetables and fruit from the production obtained in each county and the meeting of other needs of the national economy.

The resources of meat, milk, vegetables and fruit for the population's consumption through the market supply and the other needs of the national economy are provided from:

1. The state supply constituted, in accordance with the law, from:

a) The production delivered by the state agricultural units;

b) The production utilized through contracts with and purchases from the cooperative agricultural units;

2. The additional resources achieved in each county from:

a) The quantities of products achieved through additional contracts with and purchases from the population's farms;

b) The production obtained in the units appended to commissaries and restaurants, public food service units, tourist chalets, ranger districts and forest ranges, and other such places;

c) Other production activities organized on a local level, under the conditions provided by law.

Article 6. The quantities of products needed for supplying the population from the state supply and from the additional resources formed in each county are set annually, by the sole national plan for economic and social development, varying according to counties, depending on the total number of inhabitants, the population in the urban and worker centers, including the seasonal population, and the production conditions existing in each zone, in the following average proportions:

a) For meat, in a proportion of 90 percent from the state supply and 10 percent from resources formed in each county and coming from additional contracts with and purchases from the population's farms, the production achieved in the appended units and from other activities organized on a local level;

b) For milk products, in a proportion of 85 percent from the state supply and 15 percent from the products taken over additionally by means of contracts with and purchases from the farms of the population in the respective county;

c) For fresh vegetables and fruit, in a proportion of 70 percent from the state supply and 30 percent from additional contracts and purchases, achieved in the county, depending on the structure of production and the soil and climatic conditions.

In preparing the supply plan in each county, provision will be made for the formation of reserves of agricultural and food products of up to 5 percent for meat, 10 percent for milk and dairy products and 15 percent for vegetables and fruit, calculated for the quantities of products planned for supplying the population from the state supply.

Article 7. In relation to the overfulfillment of the targets for delivery to the state supply, the levels of consumption, of sale and of delivery to the market supply, set for each county, are supplemented as follows:

a) By 10 percent from the quantities delivered beyond the plan by the state agricultural units;

b) By 40 percent from the quantities delivered beyond the plan by the cooperative agricultural units;

c) By 70 percent from the quantities delivered beyond the plan to the state supply from contracts with and purchases from the population's farms;

d) The quantities obtained through the overfulfillment of their own production targets by commissaries, restaurants and other public food service units will be utilized completely by the producing unit.

The present article's provisions regarding the supplementation of the levels of meat consumption apply only on the condition of achieving the planned animal populations and overfulfilling the targets for delivery to the state supply for the whole county.

Additional deliveries over the targets set by the plan will be able to be made only from the communes that achieve the planned animal populations on the population's farms. For the socialist units, the additional deliveries of live animals will be able to be made under the conditions of achieving the populations and the planned average butchering weights and complying with the feed-consumption standards.

Article 8. In the case of the failure to completely fulfill the obligations of delivery to the state supply, the quantities expected to be allocated from the state supply for each county are reduced in proportion to the degree of nonfulfillment of the targets for delivery of live animals, milk and milk products, and fresh vegetables and fruit.

Article 9. The supplying of meat, dairy products and fresh vegetables and fruit to day nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and welfare units is provided from the state supply, on the basis of the consumption standards set in accordance with the law.

Article 10. The supplying of meat to commissaries, restaurants and other public food service units is done from the state supply and from their own production, in accordance with the targets set by the plan of each unit.

To this end, the executive committees or bureaus of the municipal and city people's councils will take steps to develop the production capacities for raising and fattening pigs, at commissaries, restaurants and other public food service units, for completely using kitchen scraps in the food of the animals, and for providing the

equipment needed for feeding the animals, under the conditions of complying with the health and veterinary standards.

In addition, the county people's councils will take steps to identify and allot the vacant land in the buildable perimeters of the localities, which will annually be put at the disposal of the units with collective consumptions--commissaries, restaurants, boarding schools and other units--or of the citizens, with a view to the cultivation of this land with vegetables, potatoes and other food crops.

Article 11. The formation, allocation and use of the resources established by the plan and of the additional ones for supplying the population through the market supply, collective consumptions and other consumptions, with meat, dairy products, vegetables and fruit are done by the people's councils by mutual agreement with the territorial trade-union councils, on a basis of programs prepared and approved under the conditions established by law.

The people's councils are obligated to sumbit to discussion the programs for supplying the population and to present reports to assemblies of the citizens with regard to the decisions and measures adopted in connection with the formation of resources and the allocation of agricultural and food products, according to localities and commerical systems.

Article 12. The Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives and the units of the consumer cooperative system must provide for the intensification of the activity of utilizing by means of contracts and purchases the agricultural products available on the population's farms.

In order to increase agricultural production, the consumer cooperative system will organize, in its own facilities, the production of day-old chicks, the raising of breeding sows for obtaining piglets, and the multiplication of rabbits. The chicks, piglets and rabbits obtained from the units of the consumer cooperative system will be sold to the population's farms, with which contracts are concluded for utilizing the animals and poultry in the state supply or through additional contracts and purchases and for meeting their own consumption needs.

In addition, the units of the consumer cooperative system can sell piglets, chicks and rabbits to commissaries, restaurants and other public food service units, for the organization by them of their own activity of raising and fattening animals, poultry and rabbits for meat.

Article 13. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, together with the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the people's councils, will take steps with regard to completely implementing the animal-raising programs, achieving the total and breeding populations and the breeding rates, and steadily delivering at the weights set by law the animals meant for butchering.

In addition, they will provide fodder resources through the cultivation and complete use of the areas meant for fodder plants and double crops, as well as for the resowing of natural meadows and grasslands and the harvesting, storage and complete use of all roughage resources and of vegetable byproducts.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry and the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives have the obligation to provide, in accordance with the targets set by

the sole national plan, breeding stock and incubation eggs to the units of the consumer cooperative system. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry will provide the technical assistance needed for organizing the activity of incubation and reproduction in the units of the consumer cooperative system.

Article 14. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, together with the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the people's councils, is obligated to ensure that all state and cooperative socialist agricultural units and all possessors of farmland apply the measures provided for completely using the land and increasing its productive potential, use the work force and the technical-material base with high efficiency, properly perform all agricultural work established by means of the production technologies, and completely implement the programs for growth in vegetable and animal agricultural production.

Article 15. The failure to comply with the provisions of the present law entails, as the case may be, disciplinary, material, civil or penal responsibility.

This law was adopted by the Grand National Assembly in the session of 19 December 1980.

Chairman
of the Grand National Assembly,
Nicolae Giosan

Bucharest, 19 December 1980.
No 13.

12105
CSO: 2700

RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS ON NEW AGRICULTURAL DECREE

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Ioan Herteg: "Questions and Answers in Regard to the Council of State Decree on the Organization of Services for the Industrialization of Products of Agricultural Producers"]

[Excerpts] In letters to the editor, numerous residents of the villages have been requesting explanations of the provisions of the Council of State decree on the organization of services for the industrialization of some products obtained from land which they use or own. Specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry respond to some of these questions.

[Question] What will be the actual results of the application of the provisions of the decree?

[Answer] The provisions of the decree are part of the measures taken recently by the party and state leadership for the better utilization of the land and the increasing of the contribution of the peasantry in the non-cooperativized zones in providing agricultural products for the state supply. Also, the provisions of the decree have in mind the satisfaction, to the greatest extent possible, of the needs of the agricultural producers and the members of their families for sugar, oil and other products. For this purpose, the units which process sugar beets, sunflowers, pumpkin and soybeans and other oleaginous plants are obliged to provide services for the processing of these raw materials which the agricultural producers obtain on the lands used or owned by them. They will receive sugar and oil according to the quantity and quality of the raw materials which they deliver for industrialization--sugar beets and oleaginous plants. In exchange for the harvests which they obtain and deliver to the contracting units, the agricultural producers will benefit from agricultural and food products which are absolutely necessary to them. Also, these regulations give all those who have agricultural lands the incentive to plant them completely with sugar beets and oleaginous plants among other things.

[Question] How much sugar, oil and other products will be given to agricultural producers in exchange for harvests delivered by them for the providing of services?

[Answer] The Council of State decree specifies in detail the quantities of products which the producers will receive in exchange for harvests delivered as well as what will be retained for service activity. The agricultural producers are given the

incentive to deliver more and more of what they harvest and to make use of seeds which had not been utilized up to now. The decree also stipulates that the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, together with the Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives will be able to organize the processing and industrialization of other agricultural, vegetable and animal products: milk, fruit, grapes and meat, with payment in money or in kind for the respective services.

[Question] To whom do the producers deliver the products for the execution of services and who provides them with sugar, oil and coarsely ground grain?

[Answer] The consumer cooperatives receive the products and they are processed in food industry units. The consumer cooperative units will also provide the sugar, oil and by-products agreed upon. Their distribution to the producers can be executed according to the schedules and quantities agreed upon with the consumer cooperative unit which processed the respective raw material. The entire activity of providing services for agricultural producers which deliver products for industrialization is within the jurisdiction of the consumer cooperative units which sign contracts with each producer. In these contracts, an estimate is made of what quantities of agricultural products will be delivered and what the respective producers will receive in exchange for the products.

[Question] Where and how should one grow products which will be delivered for services?

[Answer] Oleaginous plants and sugar beet are grown on plots for the personal use of cooperative members or on land under private ownership of peasants in non-cooperativized areas.

[Question] The agricultural producers who will be growing sugar beets and oleaginous plants need seeds. Who will provide them?

[Answer] The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, together with the executive committees of the county peoples councils, has taken measures so that the members of agricultural cooperatives and agricultural producers with private farms will be provided with seeds and planting material of selected varieties. These can be procured from the consumer cooperative units which sign the contracts. Also, they will benefit from technical assistance from specialists.

The growing of oleaginous plants and sugar beet by members of agricultural cooperatives, by individual peasants and other citizens, on lands held by them, will ensure the villages, to a greater extent, the necessary quantities of oil and sugar. Therefore, this action should receive the support of the peoples councils, the consumer cooperatives and the agricultural organs.

CSO: 2700

BRIEFS

FALL PLANTING--According to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, about 1.6 million hectares of land had been planted in winter crops by the middle of December 1980, or 167,000 hectares (9 percent) less than was planted in the fall of 1979. Wheat was planted on about 1.38 million hectares, about 146,000 hectares or 10 percent less than in 1979; reduced wheat areas were registered in all republics and provinces, but especially in Croatia, where about 64,000 hectares (19 percent) less were planted. [Socialized] agricultural organizations planted about 383,000 hectares in wheat, or 33,000 hectares (8 percent) less than in 1979, while private farmers planted about 998,000 hectares, or 113,000 hectares less. Rye was planted on 41,000 hectares (10,000 hectares by agricultural organizations and 31,000 hectares by private producers); while 126,000 hectares were planted in barley (44,000 by agricultural organization and 82,000 hectares by private farmers). [Text] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 81 p 5]

SPRING PLANTING--Although the spring planting plan has not yet been adopted, it is estimated that about 4.3 million hectares will be planted in corn, sugar beets, oilseed crops, vegetables, and feed crops. This figure is intended to compensate for the fall planting, when almost 350,000 hectares less than planned were planted in winter crops. At a meeting of the agricultural section of SAWPY it was noted, however, that a lack of some producer goods could change this ambitious food production program. Farmers who are to plant about 2.5 million hectares in corn, or almost 300,000 hectares more than last year, will have an adequate selection and quantity of seed available but at higher prices, amounting to 20 or more dinars higher than the prices of last spring. Unharvested corn remaining on about 50,000 hectares, it is estimated by some, could also cause difficulties; because on many of these fields deep plowing has not been done. [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 5 Feb 81 p 12]

UNHARVESTED CORN--According to reports, about 40,00 hectares of corn have still not been harvested, or 1.8 percent of the total area planted in this crop in 1980. If one figures an average per-hectare yield of 41 metric centners, this amounts to about 160,000 tons. This was stated on Tuesday in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces by the deputy president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, Dr Branko Jovanovic. [Excerpt] [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Feb 81 p 5]

SPRING PLANTING IN KOSOVO--Because of the failure to meet fall planting plans, more area is to be planted this spring in Kosovo than was planned earlier. More than 190,000 hectares (19,000 hectares in the socialist sector and 174,000 hectares in the private sector) are to be planted: 112,000 hectares in corn, 13,000 in

barley, 21,500 in other cereal grains, 5,000 in sugar beets, 6,000 in sunflowers, 4,000 in tobacco, 23,000 in vegetables and 8,500 hectares in feed crops. Preparatory work is behind schedule. Up to now only 40 percent of the area has been plowed, and contracts for planting industrial crops, especially sugar beets, are not developing according to plan. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 3 Feb 81 p 2]

AUTO EXPORTS--In 1980 nearly 80,000 cars of various kinds were exported from Yugoslavia, or about 20,000 more than planned and considerably more than the average over the last few years (in 1979, 24,000 were exported, while in 1978 about 22,000 were exported). In 1981 it is expected that passenger car exports will be about 10 percent higher than last year's. Last year's plan called for the production of 348,000 cars, but the plan was about 70 percent met, largely because of a lack of raw materials, producer goods and parts. As a result, there were "forced vacations" in certain plants last year. In 1979 about 260,000 passenger cars were produced. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 6 Feb 81 p 8]

ENERGY PLAN FOR 1981--According to Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, total consumption of primary energy this year should rise by 8.2 percent, along with, for the first time, a planned 2-percent reduction in oil consumption and a 3.5-percent reduction in oil imports. The plan calls for a 1.7 million-ton reduction in the consumption of liquid fuels, or 10 percent less consumption than in 1979. Since the production and consumption of crude gasoline for the petrochemical industry will be significantly increased this year, 14 percent less petroleum will be consumed than in 1979. This year there will be enough crude gasoline for the petrochemical industry. An exceptionally high increase in coal production is planned, namely by 16.6 percent, as well as a 18.3-percent increase in natural gas production, and the suitable use of hydroelectric power potential. The plan calls for the production of 24 billion kwh of electric power by hydroelectric power stations, which is about 4 billion kwh less than last year. Since the hydrological situation will determine also the operation of thermal electric power stations based on mazut, i.e., the consumption of liquid fuel, the Federal Committee for Energy will analyze the situation in the course of the year to bring needs into accord. Judging from the last several years, it is estimated that the hydrological situation this year will be more favorable and that hydroelectric power plants will produce more power than foreseen in the plan, which means that less mazut would be consumed than planned. [Excerpt] [Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 81 p 1]

STEEL PRODUCTION--According to the last plan projection to be adopted soon, 5,261,000 tons of finished steel products will be produced this year, or 39 percent more than in 1980. [Text] [Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jan 81 p 9]

CSO: 2800 END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

3/2/81